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SOMETHING COMING.

Don't trust the sun! It's fooling you
When now and then it gives a few
Warm, pleasant days, with skies of blue,
And balmy air.

Don't by appearances be gulled,
Or let your foresight thus be dulled
And all your apprehensions lulled—
You'd best beware!

For soon the shifty sun will hide
Its face, and, with November, slide
Behind thick clouds, horizon wide,
Clean out of view;

And, as a chill goes o'er the land,
You'll wish that you had better planned
For overcoat and arctics and
Some ear muffs, too.
—Indianapolis News.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.

Love came to me grown sadly wise,
With little longing in his eyes,
Yet missed I naught, mine own eye so dim,
So blind, for the very love of him.

He gave me housing in his heart—
Alone I live in every part,
Yet everywhere there seems to spring
Signs of another tenanting.

I may not know her name or face
Who made this heart her dwelling place,
Yet everywhere there seems to stir
The shadow of the thought of her.

Strange in this house of mine I rest
Forever an unwelcome guest,
Feeling her silent enmity,
That mistress whom I may not see.

Owner and stranger have I stayed,
Defiant and yet all afraid,
For they have dreams too strange to tell
Who in a haunted house must dwell.
—Theodosia Garrison, in Life.

FACTS ABOUT DOWIE

What Dowie Claims to Be.

Elijah III, the Restorer, come to redeem the world. The prophet Elijah he counts as Elijah I, and John the Baptist as Elijah II.

Who Dowie Is.

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, fifty-six years ago.
Educated in Edinburgh academies till fourteen years of age.
Accompanied his father to Australia in 1861, and became a clerk in a large importing house.
Was partner and general financial manager in a large importing house at the age of twenty-one.
Returned to Edinburgh to complete education in Edinburgh university.
Returned to Australia, entered the Congregational ministry, and three years later was pastor of the Newtown (Sydney) Congregational church, attended by faculty and students of Camden college and of theological seminary, the only Congregational seminary in Australia.
Became leader of the Social Reform party in Australia.
Offered portfolio of minister of education in Australian government by Sir Henry Parkes, then premier.
Severed connection with the Congregational church and started the Christian Catholic church in Zion.
Was president of the International Divine Healing Association.
Came to America, en route to London, about 1890, preached in San Francisco, Omaha and St. Louis, and arrived in Chicago in 1893.

What Dowie Is.

Proprietor of
Zion Hospice, Chicago.
Elijah Hospice, at Zion City.
Zion Land and Improvement Association.
Zion Bank, Chicago and Zion City.
Zion Lace Industries.
Zion Lumber Company.
Zion Printing and Publishing Company.
Zion General Stores.
Zion College.
Zion Box Factory.
Zion Sugar and Confection Company.
Zion Bakery.
Zion Building Company.
Zion Plumbing Company.
Zion Tin Shop.
Zion Fuel, Light, Heat and Power Company.
Zion Telephone Company
Zion City Brick Yards.
Zion Laboratory.
Zion City Fresh Food Supply.
General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion.

A Swift Austrian Battleship.

The Austrian navy, though small, is well-known to be one of the most efficient in the world. The new ships which are being added to it are models of their kind. The battleship Babenberg underwent her speed trials at Pola on the 23d of last month. She was required to make 18.5 knots with 136 revolutions. She actually made 20.6 knots and 149 revolutions, her engines developing 17,011 horse-power instead of the required 11,900.

Barbaric African Church Choir

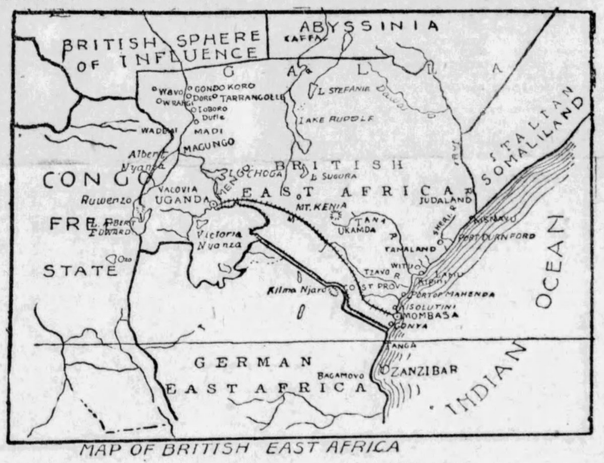
The most remarkable church choir in the world, it is safe to say, is that of some of the Episcopal missions in South Africa. The missionaries in starting Christian churches have taken advantage of the native orchestras to supply the music. The accompanying illustration shows one of three church choirs, consisting of five performers. The barbarous looking instruments are used for playing the familiar gospel hymns with what effect may only be imagined.

.....The New..... Promised Land

Great Britain Offers British East Africa to the Jews.

The most notable event at the recent Zionist congress at Basel, Switzerland, was the announcement that Lord Lansdowne, on behalf of the British government, offered British East Africa as a place of colonization for the Jews. The proposition was received with enthusiasm, and a committee was appointed to make investigation and report the facts as to its desirability as a refuge for the oppressed Jews of Europe—a new "Promised Land" for the wandering people of Israel.

It is not intended that the sovereignty of the region shall be relinquished to the Jews, should they accept the offer, and organize a scheme for the wholesale emigration of Jews from Russia, the Balkan states and other European countries in which they are oppressed. It will remain a part of the British Empire; but its people will be given the right of self-government which is enjoyed by the inhabitants of British colonies.



MAP OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA

A number of English have made their homes in this beautiful land, and it has been for a long time a matter of surprise that the British Foreign office took no steps to make the value of this new possession known to the English people. This has not been done. No steps have ever been taken to colonize the vast tracts of fertile country with the surplus of England's population. It was surmised, for some time after this territory fell into the hands of Great Britain, that the home government was delaying steps toward its colonization to await the completion of the Uganda railroad. This line has been completed for some time; the settlers have been urging the home government to take definite action to attract settlers, but without satisfactory results.

Then, like a bolt from a clear sky, came the offer to make it a second Canaan—to make it a home for the Jewish people of the world.

The map given herewith shows its location and its neighbors. The word "Ibea" is used by some English writers to designate it—being formed from the initials of the official designation, "Imperial British East Africa." On the east its shores are washed by the Indian Ocean, and it extends westward to the province of Uganda, the Congo Free State—in other words, to the lakes Albert Edward and Albert Nyanza, and the upper Nile. On the northeast is Italian Somaliland; north is Abyssinia and the British sphere of influence, which extends northward through the Soudan and Egypt to the Mediterranean. On the south is German East Africa.

The coast line on the Indian Ocean is 400 miles, and the total area of the rich and varied territory is about 750,000 square miles. Mombasa is the capital and principal port. The railway was begun in 1890 to connect it with the rich region of Uganda, which is now completed, as the map shows. The larger portion consists of pasture land, like the veldt of South Africa, while along the coast and the streams there are extensive districts of great fertility. The export trade is increasing rapidly, and the chief of them are iron, copper, hides, gum copal, copra (dried meat of the cocoa-nut), cloves, gums, ebony and other tropical products.

The term Imperial British East Africa comprises the provinces of Ibea and Uganda, the latter lying to the northwest of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The British East India company was in control of these until 1892, when they came under the immediate control of the British Foreign Office. The region is governed under a commissioner and consul-general, who is also consul-general in charge of British interests in Zanzibar.

The Equator crosses the country, running across the northern end of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and just north of Mt. Konia. The climate is tropical, of course, but the heat is great only in the lowlands and along the coast. On the high interior plateaus, it is much like that of Uganda, where the range of temperature is between 50 and 90 degrees.

For political reasons, it should be (and probably is) the policy of Great Britain to have this magnificent and fertile region well settled with a loyal population. Look at the map, and note that the Uganda railway is the natural route to the sea from Uganda and the British sphere of influence in central Africa. The famed "Cape to Cairo" railway, when built through the central region of the continent, will join the Uganda railroad. German East Africa lies to the south, and a well-populated English province on the Indian ocean will be a bulwark of safety to the British possessions in mid-Africa.

That the report of the Zionists will be favorable is certain. Few Jews, and only those of the most ignorant class, have any faith in the dream of a return of the people of their faith to Palestine. Turkey may be called the "Sick Man of Europe," but it would take a war—and a tremendous one—to wrest even that small area, Palestine, from the grasp of the Mohammedan power. Then, too, Palestine would not support the Jewish population, in the improbable event of its being obtained by them.

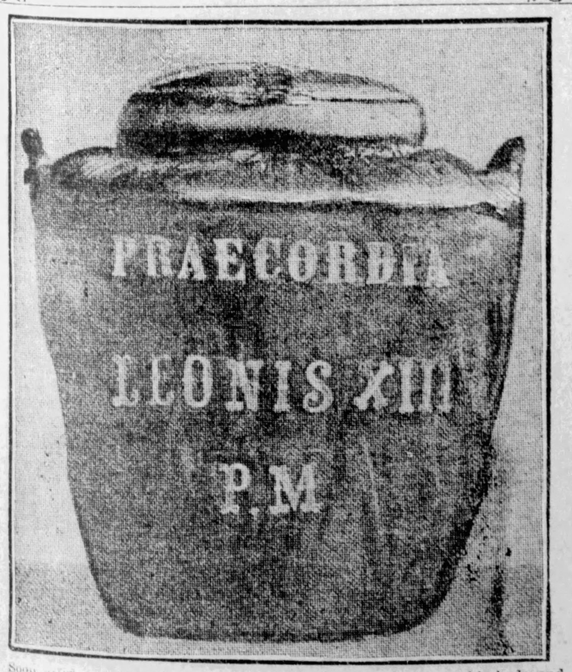
The Jewish population of the world is thus estimated by M. Fourier de Flaix, and it is the latest made by a competent authority:

	Jews.
Europe	6,450,000
America	130,000
Africa	400,000
Asia	200,000
Total Jews	7,180,000

There is room and to spare in East Africa for them all. Its area is 750,000 square miles, which would give an average of a little less than ten persons to a square mile. There would be ample occupation for the poorer Jews in agriculture, in a fertile soil; there would be opportunity for the commercial instincts which are so marked in that race, in exploiting the products of the mighty area of Central Africa. It seems chimerical to speak of the migration of six millions of Jews from Europe to East Africa, but they are able to accomplish it, if they take up the project in earnest, without the aid of any government. Such a migration would be a most remarkable complement to the exodus of their forefathers from Egypt, thirty-four centuries ago.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

CURIOUS BURIAL URN



Soon after Leo XIII died the vital organs were removed from his body and placed in a large and beautiful crystal vase, a picture of which accompanies this story. The vase was then sealed in the presence of an apostolic notary, after which it was conveyed to a crypt beneath the Vatican Basilica and interred beside a similar vase containing the vital organs of Pius IX.

Previous to 1870 the urn was deposited in the vaults of the Church of Saints Vincent and Anastasius, and its conveyance thither through the streets was made the occasion for a public and impressive ceremony. The transfer of the urn, however, to its last resting place is now made quietly and unostentatiously.

CANADA CAN GET ALL BY ANNEXATION

Boston Journal.

If the Canadian newspapers reflect Canadian public opinion, that opinion is critically bitter against the award of the Alaska arbitration commission. An easy way out will be for Canada to move for annexation to the United States and then the Dominion will have all possible outlets to the Pacific and all possible touch with the Atlantic. Canadians appear to be backsliding from Chamberlain's imperialism. But some Americans are not altogether pleased. They think that Canada ought not to have the Portland canal. The possession of that canal will enable the Dominion to establish an important naval station which will be the back door to Alaska. There is little doubt, however, that this government will ratify the award, and if Canada should reject it, the last state of Canadian opportunity on the Pacific might be worse than the first.

MENELIK'S LETTER.

When Mr. McMillan, an American traveler, visited Abyssinia, some time ago, he asked Emperor Menelik for permission to hunt and shoot, and in the picture which accompanies this story is shown the permit which that potentate gave him. It reads as follows:

"The Lion of the Tribe of Judah hath conquered. Menelik II, the elect of God,

King of Kings of Ethopia. An American gentleman, whose name is Mr. McMillan, is coming to Addis Abeba. I have given him permission to kill one elephant and to hunt and kill as much as he likes of the other wild animals in Jig Jagga and the Hawash Valley; therefore don't stop him. Written the fifth of December. Ain-Abeba."

Emperor Menelik has acquired an enviable reputation for his courtesy to European and American travelers, and that from the readiness with which he granted Mr. McMillan's request. True, he restricted him to one elephant, but then the Abyssinians value these animals very highly, and, moreover, elephants are not as plentiful in their country now as they were some years ago.

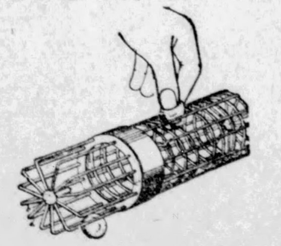
ODD CHINESE TOMB.

The tombs of the emperors and grandees of China are in some respects most costly and elaborate. In some instances they are surrounded by many acres of private parks carefully cultivated. The tomb of Young Le, at Chang Ping, near Pekin, for example, is guarded by an avenue nearly a mile long of gigantic monoliths carved to represent animals. Two pairs each of lions, unicorns, elephants, camels and horses, some erect

and others lying down, guard the dead emperor from hostile demons and influences.

Unique Coin Holder.

What to do with their small change is a problem which worries some people so much that they immediately go and spend it for things they do not need, probably to get the worry off their minds. It is comparatively easy to hang on to a dollar bill, but after it is broken it is but a short time before it is all gone, and a fresh one must suffer the same fate, unless the man or woman should chance to be "broken." The women seem to have a mania for some novelty to carry their small change. First, it is the crochet



purse; then it is the chain purse and next the wrist bag or the little leather pocketbook with a strap to slip on the finger. Only a short time ago, some inventor designed a purse with celluloid walls, which enabled its owner to tell at a glance, without the necessity of opening the purse, just what it contained. Now another inventor has made a little wire cage, which will also show its contents without opening. It comprises a cylinder, made up of wires radiating from a central point at either end, and running parallel to each other to the opposite end. Inside this cylinder is a coiled spring, actuating a sliding collar mounted on the parallel wires. To insert a coin in the purse, it is only necessary to spread the rings of the coil apart, as is shown by the hand inserting a coin in the picture. To withdraw the money, the collar must be depressed on the wires, forcing the spring back with it and exposing the parallel strands, which are far enough apart for the coin to slip between them with ease. Perhaps the inventor intended this novelty for a trick purse, as the uninitiated may have some difficulty in finding the opening through which the coin can be extracted.

In Society.

"They say Miss R— is a brilliant conversationalist."

"Indeed she is. She told me the whole story of her life in five seconds."

"Talk in shorthand?"

"No. Showed me her bank book."—Baltimore World.

A New York Story of Today.

Lees and Leaven

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

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XV:—LOVE IS BLIND INDEED.

Another discussion of this proposed marriage took place, a little time before the talk between Mr. and Mrs. Bunton. Caleb Bannister, in his office in the building devoted to the affairs of the Worthington interests, sent a clerk to inquire of Jack Worthington when it would be convenient for him to see the chief counsel privately.

In reply to the message young Mr. Worthington announced himself.

"I should have come to you, Jack; in your father's absence you are the head, here, and you must make us old servants stand around," the lawyer said.

"I'll let you come to me," Jack replied, laughing, "when I cease to regard you as the real head, here. Is there some business up today?"

"Um, we may decide to call it business. Anyway, it's private," the lawyer said, leading the way to an inner room, where they were alone. "Jack you know your father has a plan concerning your marriage."

"Oh yes!" the young man answered, with a smile, "the haughty beauty from out of the West."

"Is Miss Bunton a haughty beauty?"

"She is certainly a beauty, and looks haughty. I suppose that does as well as the real thing. But, Mr. Bannister, father didn't speak to me again on that subject before he started on the cruise, and so I concluded that he wasn't very serious about it."

"He did not speak to you again for the same reason that he did not tell you the cause of his illness."

"Mr. Bannister! You don't mean"—

"I mean that if we had told you the cause of your father's illness, you would have gone to him impulsively, and that encounter would have been dangerous—as it would have been for him to speak to you again. Your father considers this matter very seriously, Jack."

"He told me so much, sir; but I did not understand—Mr. Bannister, what am I to understand?"

"Your question makes it easy for me to place the whole situation before you, plainly."

"Which I wish you to do, sir." He spoke soberly, now, for he saw that the lawyer had in truth a serious matter to lay before him. "What is it, Mr. Bannister?"

"It is this, Jack: your father, for business reasons which I know you fully understand, for you've had to do with our efforts to close up that iron affair, wants to see Miss Bunton your wife."

"Yes, sir, that I understand. I explained to father my reason for not wanting to try to gain Miss Bunton's consent to marry me, if I could do so.

"What else was there?"

"Nothing. I noticed that father did not look well, and urged him to go home—why, it was the very day he was taken so ill."

"Yes, Jack, it was. Your father talked the matter over with your mother and me when he went home—I chanced to be there. His mind was finally made up then, and when he recovered he repeated instructions to me which he had given before his illness began."

"I assume, from your manner, that those instructions relate to me."

"They do. Your father has instructed me that, in the event of your not having offered marriage to Miss Bunton by the time of his return, I am to alter his will; in effect, to provide that Rupert shall have the control of affairs, after your father's death, instead of you, and that you are to be so informed."

The lawyer made this statement slowly and distinctly, and apparently with no more personal interest in the matter than if it had related to a purchase of one kind of bonds, rather than another. The young man was dazed; for a minute he did not understand the words so calmly spoken. He was very grave, when from the confused rush of amazement his mind singled out the one big fact—that his life's work, prospects, ambitions were threatened. Then he slowly flushed, as he spoke the first thought that came, "Did my mother approve?"

"There is no need of my telling you of your mother's feeling toward you; how her hopes and ambitions are wrapped up in your career."

"But, sir, you do not answer my question."

"Nor do I intend to, Jack. It is not my duty to say one word to influence your decision, one way or the other. Your father instructed me to give you this information. I do so."

"You do so as our lawyer, but you are more than that to me," the young man cried impulsively. "You can't pretend to be indifferent to my prospects, you who have been so good a friend to me since your own son and I played together. Why, Mr. Bannister, this is a terrible, an unjust condition to put upon me. I have already spent hard years of study and work, trying to master the problems the head of our interests should be familiar with. You, and our other advisers, have been kind enough to say that I show promise of succeeding. That has encouraged me, and urged me on to harder work, to closer application, to the study of plans reaching far into the future—plans that have expanded in many directions beyond the merely commercial and industrial limits of our interests, and include many forms of public usefulness, and good, and philanthropy that would be wise because you have advised me—but all this time there has been no word that my continuance in this work, depended on my marrying according to my father's fancies. Why, Mr. Bannister, this is trivial—unworthy of my father." He spoke rapidly, and disconnectedly. He had never before tried to formulate those things—plans, opportunities, ideals, which made up the seemingly assured picture of his future. He felt an intense, sturdy resolve in the big purposes of his life; purposes which his nature would have formed unaided, but which had been nourished by the sympathetic ambition of his mother, and skilfully directed by the man who now listened to him. "Why, Mr. Bannister," he continued, after a pause, as if expecting the lawyer to speak, "every plan of my life—except one—is wrapped up in the certainty of taking up this work for which I have been educated, and in which all my hopes and ambitions—except one—are centered. But the one exception makes it impossible for me to agree to my father's wish." He paused again, but the lawyer only bowed, as if to say that he was prepared to hear more, if Jack wished to go on. His attention was amply paid for. "Do you advise this marriage?" the young man abruptly asked.

"I only advise here on business."

'It appears that this is to be a business affair. In that view—will you advise?"

"No."

"Mr. Bannister, I expected more friendliness from you," Jack said warmly. "I thought you agreed with my ideals—anyway, sympathized with my mother's ambitions for a greater, wiser use of our fortune. Must you be only the lawyer—even to me?"

The color in Mr. Bannister's face slowly deepened, a little, but he answered coolly, "Jack, you have no right to ask my personal views in the matter. The objections you have urged here have not been very reasonable—not at all so, in truth. You protest that it would be unfair to cut you off from the future on which your mind and heart, too, set so much store. Yet you urge no reason why you should not comply with a wish of your father's which will assure that future to you."

It puzzled the young man that he was not understood, but he plunged on: "Insist as you may that you are the lawyer and nothing else here. I shall consider you as something more. You are the father of my friend George; you have often been my host, and seen me in the company of Miss Grace Paxton. I love her. If I am so fortunate as to gain her promise to marry me, I shall consider myself the most fortunate man on earth. There can be no sacrifice I shall not cheerfully make, if necessary, to make her my wife. That is all, I suppose, that you require to know, for your authority to alter my father's will."

The lawyer controlled a desire to congratulate the youth who spoke these romantic words, and his heavily calm features displayed only professional interest and not much of that, as he said, "No need to anticipate your fate, Jack. I am not to make the change in the will until after your father's return. In the meantime I was only to inform you. The complexion of affairs may alter. It is possible—I do not ask for your confidence—that you may fail to secure Miss Paxton's promise. Or have you already secured it?"

"No, sir," Jack replied, flushing "I have nothing but—hope!"

"The change in the will would be a heavy blow to your mother's ambitions, as well as yours."

"To be sure, sir. To take the role Rupert was destined for—and which he would have been happy in—a life of aimless idlenesse, is a sacrifice for me. I would be more content to start with nothing but liberty to work, to make a name; but even that liberty is denied to Rupert, and will be to me. My father, for a whim, deprives my life of every purpose, ambition, hope that he can control. But I have my own, of which he cannot deprive me; the hope of winning Miss Paxton, and the purpose of making myself worthy of her."

"And if you fail to win her?"

"There," said Jack, smiling, "I refuse to consider failure. But if you mean to ask if I have any objections that would have interfered with my father's plans if I had never known Miss Paxton, I assure you that I have no such objections."

"Then," said Mr. Bannister, smiling for the first time, "your father's plans will be favored by Miss Paxton's obdurate heart—if it is so peculiar as to remain obdurate when you make your appeal. Shall we leave the matter in that shape?"

"As you like, sir," Jack said, and went back to his own office.

A little after four o'clock he drove to the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. Leaving his cab there he strolled west on the street, and had passed Sixth avenue when he was observed by a young woman walking toward him, who said in a tone of surprise that was too great to be real: "Why, Grace! There is Mr. Jack Worthington strolling this way. Isn't it funny how often he happens to stroll along this way, at exactly this hour? I suppose the shops attract him. What flower is that in his coat? A little white chrysanthemum. I've forgotten the meaning of that modest bloom. What is it, Grace? Goodness! Don't glare at me as if I'd done something wicked. Now he's beginning to look preoccupied, and see every mortal girl on the block except you, although he saw me miles and miles away."

"Florence Hartley, do stop talking nonsense!" Grace Paxton cried.

"Oh, I'm talkin- nonsense, am I? Indeed, if my young man wants to happen along this way as I come from the school, I'll thank you not to call it nonsense. You know that Mr. Worthington comes to meet me, for I knew him long before you did. Now, don't blush like that! You make me look ridiculous!"

"Oh, Florence, do stop, please; he'll hear us."

"Do him good," persisted the irrepressible Florence. "Now, in about three strides more he'll have the surprise of his life; he'll discover us."

And in about three strides more Jack suddenly discovered the young women, and managed to look much more surprised than the encounter warranted, in view of the fact that a similar one occurred at that place and hour not less often than three times a week.

"Oh, Mr. Worthington! You gave me such a surprise!" exclaimed Florence. "One so seldom meets anyone one knows this side of Sixth avenue. Were you going down to the ferry, or to see which way the tide runs in the North river?"

"I am going to walk back to the avenue with you, if you'll let me," Jack responded.

"You may," Grace said, "if you'll promise to do something dreadful to Miss Hartley."

"I might buy her some violets. How would that do?"

"I'd prefer tea and jam if I am to be consulted about my punishment."

"Oh could we?" Jack exclaimed delighted. "Thank you for the suggestion. If Miss Paxton admits that you've not been very bad I'll make the punishment tea and violets."

"I've been good," calmly replied Miss Hartley. "I was pointing out to Miss Paxton how you always see all the other girls coming from school before you see us. We are taught to observe closely at the school and I call it good to practice what we're taught."

"Florence, Florence," exclaimed Grace in despair.

"Miss Hartley is right," Jack said. "I've noticed a number of the young women from the school. Is photography a part of applied design? Most of them carried cameras."

"Lunch baskets," explained Grace, "Take the machinery out of a camera, and the case makes a very good and deceptive lunch box. We carry paper bags, Miss Hartley and I, not having cameras."

"Nor being proud," added Florence.

"But how about the lunch room at the school?" asked Jack, who was accumulating much information on the subject.

"Not satisfying," Grace said.

"And too expensive," Florence amended. "Tomato soup—always tomato—five cents; cocoa, five cents, and bread two cents."

"Expensive," Jack admitted, "and limited."

"Oh, there's cake once a week!" Grace said. "But two hundred and fifty girls, all hungry, and one cake, are out of drawing, somehow."

"And, anyway," Florence commented, "when a fellow has spent five cents for soup—always tomato—or five cents for cocoa, and two cents for bread, a fellow has gone about as far as a fellow can afford."

"You are not being a serious fellow, Miss Hartley," Jack said, looking at her with a doubting smile, "when you say that some of the young women are restricted to seven cents' worth of lunch—largely liquid?"

"Ask Miss Paxton."

"Florence!" said Grace, in a warning voice.

"Oh, bother!" exclaimed plain-spoken Miss Hartley. "What are you frightened about? Mr. Worthington isn't going to tell on you. If it were not for Grace Paxton there would be girls in the school who would go without even seven cents' worth of lunch—without a thing to cook in their 'light housekeeping,' without a room to do that housekeeping in. There! I feel better, Mr. Jack Worthington, that you know at last that such things exist. It'll do you good to know that there are honest girls who almost starve to death trying to fit themselves to earn a living."

"It'll do me a lot more good if you'll tell me how to help such women. There are people in New York who'd feel it a privilege to help such strugglers. God knows that we—that those—who would like to give help where it is deserved, are beset by frauds, until we almost despair of finding the deserving."

"To be sure," Miss Hartley said, "and if what I said seemed to imply that you could do what Miss Paxton is doing, I make a stupid speech. Whatever other means you have, I know that you have not the means of penetrating their armour of pride. Oh, but they are hard to help!"

"I suppose," remarked Grace, thoughtfully, "that no one who has not been in a position where help has been offered to them can realize the suffering such girls endure even at the thought of being considered objects of assistance. I don't express myself well; I mean that it seems strange to me that girls I've tried to help won't see the matter as I do; that they're doing me a kindness to let me help them, and that it makes me suffer when they let their pride stand in the way of a privilege I ask for myself. Do you understand?" she asked, turning to Jack. "Isn't it false pride? I don't think that if I were ever to be in actual need, and any one I believed was sincere wanted to give me help, that I'd decline it. It seems to me I'd understand."

She spoke so earnestly, and looked so beautifully as she spoke, that Jack felt her words graven on his mind. And they must have been, for he recalled them all at another interview with Grace, when it wrung his soul to do so. "It seems to me," he said, "that if help is needed, and is offered in the right way, by one we care for, it's false pride to refuse it."

"So it seems to me," Grace said. "Howard has been lovely about this," she continued, looking up brightly. "He gave me five hundred dollars—isn't that lots of money—and told me to do just what I like with it."

"Let's stop talking about things that scratch one's heart," suggested Miss Hartley, "and talk about tea and jam. If we don't talk about it Mr. Worthington may forget that he invited us."

"But we can't go," Grace said in an aside to her friend.

"Oh, yes, we can!" Miss Hartley said aloud. "I'm six months older than you, so I'll be chaperon to you. You are from the West, where girls go alone anywhere, so you ask me along with you, and there you are—both of us provided against Mrs. Grundy."

"Come along," Jack said, laughing. Mrs. Grundy permits young persons to take tea with me in full afternoon. I've asked her."

"That's a fairly good reason for going," said Miss Hartley, "but a better one is that I'm hungry; and besides it isn't every day that I have a best young man to show off in the tea rooms."

Miss Hartley was much more amiable than she pretended to be, and walking up the avenue to the tea rooms she always lingered longer than her companions where a window display was to be looked at; and, after tea, she asked Jack to the Hartley home, and it was ever so much more of a task for her to take off her wraps and hat than it was for Grace, who was surprised that she had been talking to Jack half an hour, before Florence came downstairs. And so, on many afternoons. After tea some days, while Florence read in a quiet corner of the Hartley parlor, Jack and Grace renewed their musical interests, and if at times the music lagged, the interest did not—and Florence read on. A score of times that bright November—a hundred, a thousand times in a single afternoon—Jack would wonder if he dared to ask the question his heart longed to ask; but he would not risk it until some sign gave him more hope.

And did he see no sign in Grace's eyes? Love is blind indeed.

XVI:—A MAN'S FACE IN THE DARK.

For a time Harry Lawton prospered and was happy. He was tolerated as a character with some privileges in the district where he first pursued his occupation as a peddler of sea food. His popularity with the class of men and women who largely made up the life of the district late at night assured his immunity from police annoyance; for the police in a way were a part of that class. Harry's patrons were men and women the police were paid to shield from the law, and this association led to a friendly intimacy which prompted the police to grant free to Harry privileges of barter; something not important enough to be charged for by the police; and besides Harry's trade was not in itself criminal, so there was no real reason why the police should make him pay for pursuing it. He was obliged, it is true, to "tip" the police, to allow them to help themselves to his commodities, and this was no small tax on such a modest business.

So, among his old haunts, and still recognized, now and then, by an old companion, eagerly discussing with anyone humble or good-natured enough to talk with him the news and gossip of the lesser people of the stage, his simple ideals of happiness were satisfied. His poor little pride glowed when he became the fortunate possessor of some bit of gossip that had not yet gone the rounds, or heard of a bit of news relating to some projected theatrical enterprise. These he would scatter up and down his route; his trade profiting by the importance he thus achieved. "Sea food! Sea food!" he would cry, in his plaintive voice, and if this did not attract attention to him when he saw a customer, he would make bold to ask if the latest news had been heard. That brought him trade; and what he cared for more, kept him, as it seemed to Harry, enrolled as one of those to whom the district belonged when honest folk were safe at home.

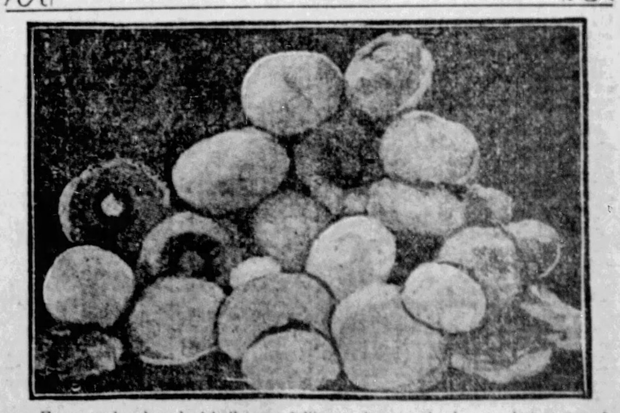
Bessie Day was Harry's chief source of the gossip he peddled with his crabs and oysters. Bessie seldom had work, now. The big play-houses demanded younger, prettier, and sprightlier women in the chorus or ballet. Bessie had worked in the best of them, but illness had robbed her of most of her attractiveness, and when she did work it was usually in the poorer houses where Harry first met her, and where the pay was pitifully small and not very certain. But in her idle days she haunted the employment offices where chorus and ballet were engaged, and sometimes got short season work in the back rows of dancers or singers, where a crowd, or a volume of sound, was all that the stage manager sought. It was in this manner that Bessie early heard news which Harry peddled at night when Bessie had made up his basket of sea food.

When Bessie worked, Nora, her sister, made up Harry's basket. This was hard work for Nora, now that she was employed, at three dollars a week, in the office of the Morning Chronicle, addressing envelopes, wherein was sent throughout the land glowing pen pictures of the exalted worth of the Chronicle as a friend and defender of the poor and oppressed. Often this work kept Nora down town until late at night, and she was so tired when she reached home that it was a struggle to keep awake until the still later hour when Harry set out; to prepare his basket, the clean towel to go over the sea food, the clean white apron which Harry must wear, and which Nora must wash and iron, when her poor back ached, and she could scarcely lift her weak hands. But she did all this, as many women had done many things for Harry, uncomplainingly; and for the same reason—God pity her—because she loved him!

But in the district, even in the unwholesome hours when Harry plaintively cried "Sea food! Sea food!" there was a restless, a brutal demand for novelty. Peddlers of other food, more fancifully dressed, with quainter or more musical cries, came there and bid for Harry's trade. They took so much of it that sometimes Harry cried his wares until the brightening east foretold the sun, and drove his customers with other miasmas of the night from out the sight of man. He extended his route to the less populous side streets where he sold his food cheaper, and was more often robbed, and where the police took from him not only his stock in trade, if they fancied it, but demanded small sums of money, under threat of driving him off the streets altogether. Harry knew that it was the rule of the district, where most of his customers paid tribute to the "Guardian of the law" for the privilege of defying the law, so he bowed to the rule of the fringe of the district, that tribute also must be paid for permission to deal with those who broke the law. Most of those who were abroad at night in this fringe of the district—running west from the brightest section of Broadway, almost to the North river—were law-breakers; and those who were not, like Harry, trafficked in the profits of law-breaking. So it seemed right to Harry that he should be assessed, like the others. But it so often left him no money to take home that he clung to the trade in the district itself as much as he could; as much as was possible now that the police there made him "move on," when he lingered in the bright light of a restaurant, or stood at the doors of theatres to see the gay crowds depart after a performance—and that was his chief delight.

But with growing ill-luck, with accumulating hardships, with the cold of the nights biting more savagely through his thin clothing, he always smiled; "Smiling Harry!" During the holiday season Harry's business languished almost to a vanishing point. There were more peddlers to compete for his trade; his customers were more prosperous, in the easy exchange of money of the season; so the seafood man provided only his own unsold wares at mealtimes, at home. Bessie was not working, and Nora's wages, if Mr. Carson had not deducted something from them, were just enough to pay the rent. Harry had left the district late one holiday-time night, and was crying his wares in a cross

Prize Plate of Big Hailstones



Everyone has heard of hailstones falling as large as hen's eggs, but as a matter of scientific fact the comparison is an enormous exaggeration. A pile of hailstones which fell recently in England appear in the photograph presented herewith. They are probably about as large as any of which there is any authentic record. They were photographed immediately after they had fallen and before they had time to decrease in size. The largest of them measured nearly an inch in diameter

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

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14 East 120th St., New York City.

Dear Sir: Oct. 15th, 1902.

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have aid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain,

Very truly yours,

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You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo "Weekly Blade."

street: "Sea-food! Sea-food!" smiling gaily, though his voice trembled with the cold, and his frame shook with weakness. "Sea-food! Sea-food!" he cried smiling gaily.

"Hey, there, Grinny!" called a police officer, who stood on a corner, talking idly with a thief about a murder that had been done in the neighborhood within an hour. Harry obediently stopped—he knew what was wanted— and held back the towel which covered his basket. The officer selected a crab, which Harry wrapped in brown paper, and which the officer then slipepd into the capacious skirt pocket of his uniform overcoat. Harry covered his basket, and started down the street. As he did so the thief slipped a hand under the towel, and drew out a lobster.

"No, no!" said Harry, "you musn't take that."

"Why, you're a lobster yourself," the thief said, and the officer laughed encouragement of the witticism. "This is a Christmas present from you to me, Grinny."

"I want it, please," begged Harry, "I've a customer for that, and it's the best one I have. Please give it back."

"I'll give it to you this way," the thief said, and he swung it at him; the rough shell cutting Harry's face.

A man none of the three had noticed, but who had paused abruptly a few feet off, now, with a cry of surprise at the sound of Harry's voice, sprang at the thief, caught him as he exclaimed. "You damned coward!"

"Take him off;" gasped the thief, "he's choking me!"

There was a white flash of the officer's club, and the man released his hold on the thief's throat, and sank to the sidewalk.

Harry, frightened and horror-dumb, bent over the fallen man, and uttered a piteous cry: "It's Howard Paxton!"

"Is it?" asked the officer uneasily for he recognized the name. It was only a short time ago that that he had seen the name, daily, in his favorite morning paper.

"Well, get to hell out of here with him," the officer said, noticing a man not of the neighborhood, approaching. "It's too bad the gentleman fell and cut his head on the curb," he added aloud, as the stranger drew near. The stranger was attracted by the attitude of the three men standing over a body, fallen, motionless, silent. "What is it?" he said, seeing the blood, dully reflecting a nearby electric light, but not seeing the face which was hidden.

"Hello Mr. Turnbull!" exclaimed the officer. "I'm glad you happened along. This is one of your men, I think. He slipped and fell, and seems to have a cut. I was just going to ring up an ambulance."

"One of my men?"

Turnbull fell on his knees by the side of Howard, lifted his head until he saw his face, and white with rage, looked up and said: "What devil-work is this?"

"He fell, Mr. Turnbull. Honest, he did. Why, these two parties here, Grinny and this gentleman—"pointing to the thief—saw him fall."

"So did I," added another officer, who had quietly crossed the street. "And so did a dozen witnesses over on the corner. "You can't make no holler about a police outrage here."

Turnbull was not listening. "Poor boy! Poor boy!" he whispered, as he rested Howard's head on his arm. "Run for a carriage, quick," he said, looking up. Harry ran to the corner nearest Broadway, and soon returned with a night-hawk carriage.

Out of the crowd that in less than a minute blocked the sidewalk, a man pushed forward to Turnbull's side, and said quietly, "I'm a surgeon."

"Quick, then, for God's sake." Turnbull said. "Is it a very bad hurt?"

"It's too bad to be properly dressed here," the surgeon said, after a brief examination. "Have you sent in an ambulance call?" he asked of the police.

"No ambulance," Turnbull said sharply. "Ambulance cases are news stories. This must not get into the newspapers." His thought was of Grace.

The guilty police officer sighed with relief. "There was a reason, he did not know or care what, why Turnbull did not want the story known; that meant that he need not fear a newspaper "roasting;" and to be the subject of that treatment, especially when the "roasting" was done by Turnbull, was an experience the officer greatly feared. Thus reassured, he took charge of the situation in a friendly manner. "Here, you loafers! Make room there!" and he prodded the too curious with his club. "Give the gent air."

"He needs prompt attention," the surgeon said to Turnbull. "Decide quick, where he is to be taken."

"Here's Smiling Harry with the carriage," the officer said. "If you want to give Mr. Paxton quick attention, take him to Harry's rooms. They are only in the next block."

"That's it, then," Turnbull said, as he helped the surgeon lift Howard into the carriage.

Bessie was up, sewing, when Harry burst into the room and frightened her, he looked so wild. "Howard Paxton!" he cried. "From my old home. He was always kind to me. Harry, Bessie! The bed. Clear the bed. The doctor's coming here with him!"

The poor woman, thinking that the man's wavering mind had wavered wholly out, began to try to quiet him, but the appearance of two men, carrying a bruised and blooding body between them, called all her woman's sympathy into prompt and calm play, and without question she prepared the bed, and helped the surgeon in ways that Turnbull could not. He turned his head aside, weaker than Bessie, when the surgeon began his work, but Bessie was a quick-witted assistant.

"Is there another room? Can I go somewhere else—near-by—until—for a little?" Turnbull asked of Harry.

"This way," Harry said, drawing him to an inner room, where he lighted the gas. As he did so, a little bent figure rose up in the bed in a corner, and asked in a frightened tone, "What's the matter, Harry?"

Turnbull stared, to find the figure in bed staring at him. "Aren't you one of the girls who work in the office?" he whispered.

"Yes, Mr. Turnbull."

"Then what, in the name of Heaven, are you doing here?"

"She's my sister," Harry whispered. "She's my sister. You know me. You've written pieces about me—Smiling Harry. I know Mr. Paxton. He always helped me at school."

Harry was in a frenzy of excitement, and kept repeating over and over. "We were boys together; he helped Harry at school."

But Turnbull had forgotten him, the staring figure on the bed, even where he was, in the eagerness with which he listened for sounds he dreaded to hear from the next room.

"Find out for me at least if the man is alive or dead," he whispered hoarsely to Harry.

"He's alive," said Harry, when he returned to Turnbull. "They shaved the hair away and the doctor's stitching, and Bessie——"

"Don't tell me those things, you hound!" moaned Turbull. "Have you been saying that you knew Mr. Paxton? How the devil did you ever know him?"

"Always! always!" Harry cried, eager to free his mind on this important subject. "I'm from his home, too. I'm Harry Lambert. I always knew him. He was nicer to me than anyone else. Helped me with arithmetic and history."

But Turnbull was again listening for any sound from the front room, other than the quiet even voice of the surgeon, directing Bessie.

"I've got a paper with his father's name on it," Harry whispered mysteriously, as if to force himself on Turnbull's attention by startling his mind toward him. "Do you know a deed? Does a man—listen, Mr. Turnbull—does a man own a deed that was his father's, when his father's dead? Eh? I could show it, too, if it's any good to him, and the police weren't told."

"Listen!" cried Turnbull. "Did he moan?"

"Who is it?" whispered Nora. "Harry tell me, who is in there?"

"Mr. Paxton. Howard Paxton. I know him."

"So do I," whispered Nora. "He's the gentleman who gave me the money, the night I wouldn't have had the rent, and when we had the nice dinner. That was his, too—the money for that."

"Was it?" asked Harry, quick tears coming to his eyes. "He was always better, kinder than other men to me." He turned again to Turnbull. "Would I have to go to court if I gave Howard the paper I've kept all this time?"

"What paper?" asked Turnbull, but so sharply that Harry was frightened, and only said, "I never meant to keep it. If it's any good to him, he can have it. Is a deed valuable?"

The doctor stepped to the door and motioned to Turnbull. Bessie had quickly cleared away all traces of the dreadful work—the blessed work!—and Howard, his head neatly bandaged, lay on the bed, still unconscious.

"It's a bad scalp laceration only, so far as the superficial wound itself goes," the surgeon said, "but there are some symptoms of concussion of the brain."

"Can he be moved from here?" Turnbull asked.

"Yes; better now than later—and he should be. This is no place for him."

Turnbull called to Harry: "Get into the carriage, we came in, and go to this address as fast as you can. Don't come back without Mr. George Bannister."

"I'll hurry," answered Harry excitedly, changing his apron for an old overcoat; one too old, and torn and stained to be pawned.

"Can't the doctor do something for Harry's cuts, first?" asked Bessie timidly.

There were a number of scratches on the sea-food man's face, which the surgeon quickly washed and dressed, stopping in his work to examine curiously an old dimple-like scar on Harry's cheek, but saying nothing. Then Harry hurried away, important that he was to be a messenger in this wonderful affair, and to ride in a carriage! "He'll be gone half an hour, I suppose?" the surgeon said. "I can get an ambulance—one off duty—from Roosevelt hospital, in that time. I served my time there."

"Thank you," said Turnbull. "Go to any expense. You are very thoughtful."

The surgeon went away, and Turnbull sat by the bedside, murmuring. "Poor boy! Who is to tell her? If I had only caught up with him in time!" He was startled out of his troubled thoughts by Bessie asking tearfully, "Will Harry get into trouble with the police over this? The doctor said it was a police-club wound."

"Harry?" repeated Turnbull, vaguely, not removing his fixed gaze from Howard's face.

"Harry, my hus—the sea-food man, who helped you.

Turnbull glanced about the room. "We shall not trouble the police—the vermin! —about this. There's no trouble for Harry there." She was sitting on a trunk, he on the only chair. The bed and a small cook stove completed the room's furniture. "Will you take this, for the help Harry has been to us?" and he gave her a ten-dollar bill.

"I've often heard Harry speak of Mr. Paxton as the only boy friend he had, in the West, where he was to school. I wouldn't take it," she added, weeping softly, "only that we are so poor now."

The surgeon returned, saying that an ambulance was at the door, and a minute later Harry came back, with George Bannister. The latter was white, and trembling with rage—he had forced the true story of the brutal attack from Harry—and his torment of anathemas was so unceasing, so picturesque, so baneful, that the surgeon more than once looked up from his careful preparations to move Howard, to glance at the young man, in surprise.

Although the Bannister family had returned to their city home for the winter, George kept and lived in his handsome bachelor apartments. There Howard was taken, unconscious, but none the worse for the trip, the surgeon said. He watched over Howard, resting in George's bed, while the others talked softly in an adjoining room, and, just before daylight, reported that Howard had recovered consciousness, and was in a favorable condition, but was not to be disturbed until the surgeon returned, which he promised to do at noon.

Turnbull told George that he had been at work in his office until nearly midnight, and then had gone to the office of the paper on which Howard was employed, to see him about some work he had found for him. He learned that Howard was out on a murder story, and he, Turnbull, was on his way to the police station, where he expected to find Howard, or learn where he was, when he came upon him in his pitiable plight.

"The dogs!" cried George. "The Sioux! The thugs! I'll find the murderer who struck Howard and kill him. My father, himself, shall prosecute the ruffian. The cut-throat!"

"Nothing of the kind," Turnbull said wearily. "In the first place, we couldn't get a witness. Even that half-witted sea-food man would not dare to testify to what he knows. And do we want Howard's sister to read the story? She must know nothing, if we can prevent it."

He was silent while George fumed and fretted and swore, making frequent tip-toe trips to the bed-room, and at last busying himself putting away Howard's clothing, which had been hastily thrown about the room. He gathered up a number of things fallen from the pockets, among them a letter addressed to Grace. "That's the trouble on his mind," George said, showing the letter to Turnbull. "T e poor fellow is muttering her name, over and over, in his sleep."

Turnbull took the letter, laid it on the table before giving it to George to return to Howard's pocket. It was a letter Howard wrote to his sister just before he started out on the story, intending to post it.

"From something I heard today," Turnbull said, as he gave the letter to his companion, "I've a strong impression that Paxton reveals in that letter facts about his affairs which he has tried to conceal from his sister. If it is so, I hope it need never be sent. I had good news to tell him about of his work—that's why I followed him."

It was not strange that Turnbull, with his intimate knowledge of Howard's affairs, and his sympathetic perceptions sharpened by his feelings for Grace, had made so close conjecture as to the contents of the letter. Perhaps, had he read it, he would have known better than another, the heart-ache, the bruised pride, the stormy hatred in mind, with which the letter was written in its brave attempt to conceal the truth—yet tell it!

This was the letter:

"Dear Grace:

"I shall certainly punish you severely —as dear old dad used to say when we'd worried him to his wits' end, but never got the punishment we deserved—if you breathe another anxious breath about me. I am all right, dear, and we are all right. I'm as lion-hearted as a lion and never doubt that I'll come right side up with a smile. Now, after that boastful language, I feel like a hangman to have to write in this same letter that I cannot afford to send a red cent this week. Whew! perhaps it doesn't rasp a fellow's pride to have to say that sort of thing for the first time. But as it is cheerful truth, and as there's no earthly way out of telling it—why, there you are! But don't you be anxious for old 'Pax,' as I was known in football days to your youthful rage. Remember? I never was a star at running around the ends, but at bucking the center, when we simply had to make a gain, 'Pax,' you may recall, was not without hard-earned Kudos.

"Of course, I've done a lot of cheerful lying to you about my affairs, but you must forgive that, because I had the best of excuses—I thought I wouldn't be found out. I've taken a reporter's place on the highly ornate, but low-salaried paper whose letterhead I'm using, but it's only a stop-gap. Turnbull has been a trump in showing me the ropes and under his advice I've filled up the offices of a dozen weeklies and monthlies, with short stories, poems, jokes—oh, but I'm a joker!—and about every description of literary ware. But one must wait for acceptance—or rejection—and then most of them pay only when the matter is printed. So I must wait, and in the meantime make confession of my bankruptcy. Just keep your pretty upper lip firm, and your dimple in full play, and no one will be the wiser. Of course Turnbull knows, but he is too experienced to make my position harder by offering help. George, I've managed to keep in ignorance, I think, for if he guessed, he'd pawn his last possession, and offer me a loan! Perhaps George suspects that I'm not buying bonds to any great extent, for he's strangely solicitous about my dinners these days. I have to accept more invitations to dine with him than I want to under the circumstances, in very fear that, if I decline, he'll guess the truth.

"He says that his people enjoyed very much having me over with them Thanksgiving, and that they are going back to the country over the holidays, and we are to be asked. You must go, Grace, not only because you will have a good time, but for the sake of appearances. Make my excuses again, and tell Madge any fib you think of to keep her from guessing why I'm such a bad correspondent these days. Also do not be alarmed if I don't call on my regular days, for my duties here may require a quick jump out of town, any time. There! In a rambling way I've made my confession. But it's not a confession of failure. Not much! Play ball!

"Lovingly,

"HOWARD."

Turnbull was writing at the table. "We must send some sort of word to Miss Paxton," he said, as George continued his visits to the bedroom, his tramping about the parlor, his unintelligible mutterings.

"Precious small store of gold and silver about Howard's pockets," he said, "so far as I have discovered. I've a notion, now, Turnbull, that he was harder pushed than any of us knew. Brass-plated imbecile that I am! not to have guessed the whole truth instead of half. Here am I, a scribbler of doggerel, a town crier, making more money than is good for me, while he—oh, if I'd only known!"

"And cut the man's heart out with an offer of help!" muttered Turnbull, who was still writing. When he finished, he showed this letter to George:

"Dear Miss Paxton:

"If a man will pursue the delights of a reporter's life, he must sometimes pursue them out of town, and on short notice, as perhaps your brother may have told you. Howard had no time to write to you—he ran me out of breath, on the way to the train—but he asked me to attend to a matter he'd overlooked, and I do so by sending you, for him, the fifty dollars you'll find enclosed. I think that his assignment is a sensational lot of shipwrecks up at the end of Cape Cod, so do not expect to hear from him for several days. I heard at the office that railroad tracks and wires are all down in that interesting, but stormy land. If I did not understand him as to the amount, be good enough to let me know if your holiday plans require another remittance, as I have other funds belonging to Howard.

"Sincerely yours,

"DAVID TURNBULL."

"Well, you're a cheerful and artistic liar," George said.

(To be continued.)

Oils Cure Cancer.

All forms of cancer or tumor, internal or external, cured by soothing, balmy oil, and without pain or disfigurement. No experiment, but successfully used ten years. Write to the home office of the originator for free book—Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind.

OLDEST FIRE ENGINE.

The original fire engine, the first machine of its kind ever made, is preserved in the old parish church at Dartmouth, England. It is only four feet long and

four feet six inches in height. The car rests on four small wheels, and the hose is attached to the top. A clumsy lever placed at the back of the car sets the machine in motion. The stream thus forced through the pipe was very small and doubtless had very little efficiency.

Means should, like shoes, be neither large nor small;
Too wide they trip us up, too strait, they gall. —Horace.

It is courting danger to stand under icy eaves. Not a few have learned this to their cost. Every winter injury and even death are reported as the result of this carelessness. But there is a far more popular way of courting danger. Every man or woman who neglects a cough is inviting sickness, and many a fatal sickness has its beginning in a slight cough.

The timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure the cough. Even when the cough is obstinate and there is hemorrhage with emaciation and weakness, "Golden Medical Discovery" always helps and almost always cures.

"I was troubled with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs and left me with a miserable cough," writes Mr. Joseph D. Burns, of 318 Fuestis Street, Ithaca, New York. "I used two bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' after which my cough disappeared entirely. I cannot recommend your medicine too highly."

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The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

If there is something that will toughen a mare's hoofs so that they will not keep breaking off at the nails I wish someone would inform me as soon as possible. Her hoofs are somewhat contracted and she is quite lame by spells in one front leg or foot.—A., Clifford, Pa.

Will someone kindly tell me how to get rid of mites on my chickens?—N., Nashville, Vt.

Treasury Whitewash.

Editor Farmstead: Please give in your department the formula for whitewash used by the United States army and navy.—M., Lamar, Colo.

The army and navy neither use whitewash. What would it be used for? Probably you mean the whitewash used by the lighthouse board of the treasury department for lighthouses, etc. Here is the formula:

Take one-half bushel unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process, to keep in steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved by soaking in warm water, 3 pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, one-half bushel Spanish whiting and 1 pound clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons hot water to the mixture; stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the White House at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses. A pint of this mixture, properly applied, will cover 1 square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Don't Recommend Secret Remedies

M., of Ord, Neb., recommends a certain patent medicine for spavin.

S., Odessa, N. Y., offers his own remedy for the heaves.

We cannot publish such letters. To do so would be to give each a valuable free advertisement. If S., or the proprietor of the patent medicine, wish to advertise in The Blade, they can get terms by addressing a letter to the business manager of The Blade.

Curing Lockjaw.

Editor Farmstead: I will give the readers of The Blade a remedy to prevent lockjaw from setting in when there has been a nail inserted in the foot:

Take a good sized onion, put in a cloth and add a tablespoonful of salt; then pound it until soft and apply on the foot. Change it three times a day, with a fresh onion in the same way until the poison is all out. In nine times out of ten it will effect a cure in 24 hours, and needs nothing else.—Veterinary Surgeon.

It will be noted that our friend gives this as a preventive measure rather than a cure after the disease has developed fully. The best that can be said of it is that if no spores of tetanus have been driven into the wound at the time of injury, there will be no lockjaw; if germs were driven in, the onion and salt will not prevent the development of the disease.

There is no "poison" in the ordinary acceptance of that word. Lockjaw is caused by microscopic germs, which are found in the ground near the surface, on the surface, and on sticks, stones, etc., lying on the surface. When the skin is broken by an injury, these germs get into the blood. There they grow and multiply and eventually there are enough of them to cause the disease known as tetanus, or lockjaw.

If these germs are on a nail, thorn, etc., on which one wounds himself, they will have entered the circulation before the onion poultice or any other remedial measures could be taken. Hence such remedies are of no value. The proper thing to do is to cleanse the wound at once with soap and water, continuing the washing until it is thoroughly done. Then have a doctor watch the case, obtaining a supply of the serum used for lockjaw and injecting it as soon as any signs of the disease appear. Not one such wound in a hundred causes lockjaw, because the germs are not on the object which causes the injury. In a few localities the ground is infected with them. Thus, a couple of years ago, the playing of football had to be given up in a certain locality, several miles square, in the state of New York, because the ground was infected with these germs. Football is a rough game, and injuries are common, and it was found that every injury that broke the skin, if the dirt got into it, developed the disease.

"Second Blossoms."

Editor Farmstead: There was an article under the above heading on page 7 of The Blade for October 15, giving details of an orchard in flower in December, at Mussonoo. Autumnal bloom is not uncommon. There are apple flowers in my orchard at this writing and in many others, no doubt. These buds are formed in July and August, and in a favorable season will have matured in the spring of 1904; it is the abundant rains that have brought them forward at this time. Pear flowers in the fall are seen now and then. Every field hereabout produces wild strawberries blossoms this fall. The wild red raspberries are giving a second crop of berries, etc. Some years ago a few apple flowers came out at my place much larger than common and as double as any rose you ever saw. Frosts usually set on in December, being warm rains almost every day. Moisture and not much frost are the cause of the autumn bloom of these and other plants.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

To Make a Cement Floor.

Editor Farmstead:—I thought perhaps my experience might help H., of Glencoe, Ill., in determining whether he wanted a cement floor in his hen house or not. About six years ago I built a hen house, and, like him, I was puzzled about the floor for the roosting room. I finally decided on cement. I first dug a trench around the room close to the foundation, 8 or 10 inches wide and a good spade deep, filled this with cobble stones, broken bats, etc., and rammed them down solid so as to be level with the surface of the ground, which had been leveled as good as possible. Then I took two parts of gravel (not too coarse) to one part of cement, made thin enough to run, and poured over the ground, so as to fill all the crevices and irregularities of the floor. I followed this with a layer made in the same proportions, only not so thin, which was spread to from three-fourths to one inch in thickness over the entire trench and against the sills of the building, thus making the floor rat-proof. This floor, after six years, is still in good shape, and easily cleaned. Care should be taken to drain well so the water will not run under and freeze and break the cement.

In this connection, perhaps, a word about roosts would not be out of place. My roosting room is 10 by 12 feet, and I made my roosts the full size of the room, except space enough to pass on three sides next to the wall. I took two pieces 6 by 8 inches and fastened to the rear wall with heavy stran hinges, about 4½ feet from the floor. Under the front end I put a post of the same size, about 2½ inches long. Across the long piece I nailed laths by 2 inches, leaving them extend to within perhaps 30 inches of the wall. To the center of this roost in front I fastened a half-inch rope, and to a rafter a small pulley to put the rope through and bring it down to a pin in a ball girt. By this arrangement the roost can be swung up out of the way while you clean the floor, which should be at least twice a week. Use plenty of coal oil on the perches, and slacked lime on your floor. "Keep the house clean," and you will have healthy chickens.—E., Shelby, O.

Mange in Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—I have read many articles in your valuable paper as to mange in dogs. Take a small piece of copperas the size of a small bean, pulverize it fine, spread on a half of buttered bread and feed it to the dog twice a week. Stop one week, and feed twice the next week. If the dog is not too fat he is cured. Copperas is a poison, but will not affect the dog otherwise than to cure it.—C., Eureka, Cal.

Kidney Worms in Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Please say to R., of Sheldon, La., to use this for kidney trouble, (which his hogs have): Pour spirits of turpentine on the back, over the kidneys, every other day for a week, and feed arsenic in one-fourth of a teaspoonful doses every day, in a little slop or bran mash, for a week or ten days. The arsenic will kill the worms which are in the kidneys. Do not be afraid; you can not poison a hog. The above dose should be given to each hog. I have used this remedy for 15 years and it has never failed to perfect a cure.—T., Dunbridge, O.

Another Cement Floor.

Editor Farmstead:—For the benefit of H., of Glencoe, and others who may need a good serviceable rat-proof floor for a cellar or chickery, I would recommend the following: Take 10 bushels coal ashes, one bushel of lime, one quart of rock, or coarse salt. Dump the ashes on the place to be cemented, put the lime and salt in the center, add water to slack the lime, cover over the lime with ashes, the same as in a mortar bed. After the lime is slacked add water to make the consistency of mortar. Spread on the floor about three inches deep. Take a wood block with a handle and pound until all the coarse ashes go the bottom. The fine or liquid part will come to the surface, and by smoothing off or light pounding, a nice, clean, even surface will be the result. Any quantity can be used in the above proportions. For health, durability and cheapness, this is the best floor that can be made. I have had it in use for seven years, and find it entirely satisfactory.—M., W. Pittston, Pa.

Food for His Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—I think D., of Garner, Pa., is feeding his colt too rich feed. I will give a table to compare mare's milk with cow's milk:

	Mare's milk	Cow's milk
Water	90.78	$7.17
Casein and albumen	1.99	3.55
Fat	1.21	3.69
Sugar	5.67	4.88
Ash	.35	.71

It is shown that mare's milk contains more water than that of the cow, the casein, albumen, fat and ash being about one-half that found in cow's milk, while the sugar is nearly one per cent. higher. If cow's milk is used for feeding foals, it should be diluted with water, and sugar added.—W., Skinner's Eddy, Pa.

Cleaning Mica Stove Plates.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell G., of French Lick, Ind., to wash the mica in strong vinegar and rinse them in the same, letting them dry without wiping. We take the mica out of the frames and put them into a dish of vinegar, rub them with the fingers until all of the smoke, etc., is out and then rinse them in another dish of clean vinegar.—H., Columbia, S. D.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell G., of French Lick, Ind., he can clean his mica in the following way: Take a heaping tablespoonful of washing soda, put into a pint of boiling rainwater, and stir until the soda is well dissolved; then put the mica, one piece at a time, being careful to immerse each piece well before putting in another. Set them away for a week, then wash them in warm soap suds, using a soft cotton cloth for a wash rag. Then rinse in clear water, set on end to dry, or wipe with a dry cloth. Never put the mica to the fire while damp. A good way to wash them is to use a piece of smooth board, laying one end into the suds, then lay the end of the board at the upper end so you can hold the plate with your thumb and finger. This will clean your mica and make it look like new.—W., Farmer City, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to G., of French Lick, Ind., asking for a way to clean mica in a hard coal stove, in Blade of Oct. 15: Remove the micas from the stove, place them in a basin with good cider vinegar, let them soak about 15 to 30 minutes. Wash them with a cloth in the vinegar, then rinse them in clear water, after which dry with a clean cloth. You will find that they will come out clear and nearly as good as new, if properly done.

Being an old hardware man, I know this to be a tried recipe, as I have had an experience of about 20 years in blacking and cleaning hard coal stoves.—M., Paw Paw, Ill.

D., Meadville, Pa., also recommends both cider vinegar and baking soda.

Keeping Eggs for Winter.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of October 15, K., of Benwood, Va., asks: "Is there not some way of keeping eggs for winter without liming them or using salt for packing? How would it do to exclude the air by some air-proof covering to the shell?"

I take from my scrap-book an article I found in the Scientific American, which answers both of the above questions:

"Having selected strictly fresh eggs, put them, a dozen or more at a time, into a small willow basket and immerse this for five seconds in boiling water containing about five pounds of common brown sugar per gallon of water. Immediately after withdrawing the eggs from the tray to dry. The scalding water causes the formation of a thin skin of hard albumen next the inner surface of the shell, the sugar effectually closing all the pores of the latter. The cook eggs are then packed, small ends down, in an intimate mixture of one measure of good charcoal, finely powdered, and two measures of dry bran. Eggs thus stored have been found perfectly fresh and unaltered after six months.

"A French authority gives the following: Melt four ounces clear beeswax in a porcelain dish over a gentle fire and stir in eight ounces olive oil. Let the resulting solution of wax and oil cool somewhat, then dip the fresh eggs, one by one, into it, so as to coat every part of the shell. A momentary dip is sufficient, all excess of the mixture being wiped off with a cotton cloth. The oil is absorbed in the shell, the wax hermetically closing all the pores. It is claimed that eggs thus treated and packed away in powdered charcoal in a cool place have been found after two years as fresh and palatable as new laid. Paraffin, which melts to a thin liquid at a temperature below the boiling of water, has the advantage of being odorless, tasteless, harmless and cheap, and can be advantageously substituted for wax and oil, and used in a similar manner.

"In storing eggs in charcoal the latter should be perfectly dry. If the eggs are not stored when perfectly fresh they will keep under any circumstances. A broken egg stored with sound ones will sometimes endanger the whole lot. In packing, the small end of the egg should be placed downward; if in charcoal or other powder they must be packed so that the shell of one egg does not touch that of another, the spaces being filled with the powder. Under all circumstances stored eggs should be kept in as cool a place as possible. Frequent changes of temperature must also be avoided."—B., Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Live Stock Prizes at St. Louis.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will provide ample accommodations for complete exhibits at the world's fair, St. Louis, 1904, of the useful recognized breeds of domestic animals and fowls, and withdraw charges for entries, stalls or pens in any division. The prizes offered for the various exhibits in the department of live stock are on a scale of unprecedented liberality, including, unless otherwise indicated, a first, second, third, fourth and fifth award, payable in cash; also in diplomas or certificates of "high commendation" and "commendation."

The grounds, amphitheatre, buildings, stables and all needed conveniences will be provided for the exhibition, and judging of live stock to the best advantage, and every facility afforded for the entertainment and instruction of visitors interested in animal husbandry and its wonderful modern progress.

The far-reaching extent of the classifications, the very liberal prizes, together with the ample and attractive accommodations to be provided for the comfort and exhibition of the entries, are intended to be fully in keeping with the magnitude and importance of the industry they represent.

With this object in view, great care has been exercised even in the minor details to make the classifications thorough and equitable. An arrangement of the distribution of more than a quarter of a million of dollars in prizes calls for plans on twice the scale of any previous undertaking of the same sort. The world's fair prize list contains offerings along many new lines, as well as a corresponding enlargement of the usual classes in a list of live stock prizes.

The rules have been devised with intent to bring animals of best quality and to stimulate stock improvement in all lines. The abolition of all entrance fees and stall or pen charges throughout the shows, from horses to poultry and dogs, is an indication of the gauge by which the list has been planned, and has had no parallel at any exposition ever planned before.

The division for horses, ponies, jacks, jennets and mules includes twenty-four classes, distributing $93,640 in cash prizes. The sums given to each class range from $6,206 for thoroughbreds, percherons and breeds of similar importance—in any of which it is possible for a large animal to win in individual awards $500—down to $9.00 for ponies in harness. The amounts set aside for horses of commerce, business horses and mules aggregate $7,165.

The plan of graduating first prize animals for the championships and the champions into the grand champion class will insure harmonious and consistent awards. The prizes for aged and young studs, and studs bred by the exhibitor offer inducements for collective exhibits that will prove unusually attractive.

The prizes offered for grade geldings and mares by pure-bred sires of the several breeds opens the gates wide for the admission of meritorious exhibits in which the general horse breeder not engaged in raising horses of record are especially interested.

Twenty-one classes are given to cattle and the cow demonstration. The total cash awards in these classes are $64,050. Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway cattle are each given $5,980, with ten other breeds in proportion. Provision is made for a display of catalo, the product of crossing a domestic bull with the female American bison.

The recognition of early maturity in the classes for beef cattle in the rings provided for six-month classes is a new departure in world's fair classification, and will give great satisfaction to all the breeders of beef cattle, and especially to the feeders of the millions of fat cattle fed for slaughter. The liberal prizes offered for an exhibit of butchers' stock provides ample recognition for an important industry.

The demonstration of cows for milk and the productions therefrom in the classes for dairy cattle and dairy products promises many new and original lines of advanced investigation, and the prizes therefor will amply compensate this class of cattle for the omission of the premiums offered elsewhere for steers.

Sheep have fifteen classes and goats three, with a total cash allotment of $42,-800. The merino types are placed in three classes, being separated into the wrinkly and delaine and an intermediate class.

Of swine $22,150 has been set aside for swine awards, which are arranged in nine classes. Berkshire, Poland-China and breeds of the same standing are given $5,-110 each. The lowest sum for any class is $488.

Cash prizes for poultry make a total of $11,736. Varieties of poultry, with a few exceptions, have been divided into three groups, according to statistics on total number and valuation. First prizes in these groups range from $10 to $6. Cavaliers are allotted $225. In addition pigeons are given $3,984 in cash prizes.

The list of prizes offered for the live stock exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893 was considered most creditable to a universal exposition, and mounted to $142,439, or $117,-561 less than the live stock premium fund provided for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

A New Grain.

A new cereal is attracting attention among the farmers of the Northwest. It is particularly adapted to the semi-arid lands of that district made up from the wheat fields of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and known as the inland empire. The cereal was introduced at Moscow, Id., and has produced 75 bushels of fine marketable grain to the acre. One grower had 400 acres planted this season. The yield was much larger than from any crop planted in the Northwest.

The new cereal is a mammoth rye. Its kernels measure three-quarters of an inch in length. The heads are plump and fill out perfectly. They measure about five to seven inches. A field of the grain has the appearance of being some freak product. The straw is short and tough. It bears up straight under the heavy load of grain. Winds have little effect on it and the crop can be put through diseases, or growths, that disturb either the straw or seed.

This strange plant came from the Department of Agriculture of Germany. It was imported as a curiosity in 1893, by M. J. Shields, a grass

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask questions by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail

Causes of the Civil War.

What were the causes of the civil war?—B. D. H., Union Camp, Tenn.

It is very singular that we should have this question asked within two weeks by six different persons, from widely-separated points. The question is not one to be answered in a paragraph, nor even a column. We have not room for a properly full answer, but will give it as briefly as possible, knowing that it necessarily must be inadequate.

When the constitution was framed, there were inevitable jealousies among the states. The small ones were jealous of the large ones; the southern were jealous of the northern, as they lay, in a strip, along the Atlantic coast. Some of the people wanted a strong national government; some wanted all the real power left to the states, or as much as possible. Hence the constitution was really a compromise among the states, and certain things were not made clear. One of the compromises was about slavery and the slave trade. While "slave" or "slavery" is not mentioned in the original constitution; article 1, section 9, clause 1 provided that the slave trade should not be prohibited before 1808. This reference to slaves was later held to be a recognition by the constitution of the existence of slavery in the United States.

One of the points not settled in the constitution was as to relation of the states to the nation. The consent of a state, by its ratification of the United States constitution, was necessary to its becoming a member of the Union. So the doctrine of nullification came up in South Carolina, in 1832. A tariff law had been passed by congress which was objectionable to the people of that state. Calhoun advanced the doctrine of "nullification"—that if congress passed a law objectionable to any state, that state might reject it. Jackson, who was the President, threatened to send troops to South Carolina to enforce the law if any resistance was offered, and the nullifiers subsided.

Slavery had proved unprofitable, save at the South, and slavery disappeared everywhere but in that section. This formed a bond of common interest among those states. The South did not grow so rapidly as the North and the Territories, because owning slaves, settled in those sections in preference to the South. When Missouri asked admission as a state, the law authorizing her people to frame a constitution provided that in all territory purchased from France under the name of Louisiana lying north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, except Missouri, slavery should forever be prohibited. Missouri was to be a slave state, however. This was called the Missouri Compromise.

Then came the annexation of Texas, which became a slave state, and the acquisition of California and a large area from Mexico, as the result of the Mexican war. Gold was discovered in California, and there was a rush of gold-seekers from all over the country. These were nearly all from the free states. Without California ever being organized as a territory, her people framed a state constitution, and asked admission as a free state. She was so admitted in 1850, though part of her area is south of the Missouri Compromise line, which was reaffirmed in the division of territory between slavery and freedom by the joint resolution of Congress by which Texas was annexed in 1845.

Of course a number of other states had been admitted, both north and south, some free and some slave; but it was clearly evident to the South that the North was growing faster, and that the free states must soon outnumber the slave states, and have a preponderance in Congress. The friends of slavery determined to carry that institution into the territories north of the Missouri Compromise line. So, on May 30, 1854, an act was passed by Congress organizing the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska. This act also declared the Missouri Compromise act inoperative and void.

This caused a new division in national politics. The same year the Republican party was organized, to resist the advance of slavery in the territories. Its fundamental doctrine was that there should be no extension of slavery, no more new slave states. At the same time it disclaimed any intention of interfering with slavery in states already existed. It concern itself to prevent any further extension of slavery. Its first Presidential candidate was Fremont, in 1856, who was defeated by Buchanan, the Democratic candidate. Each side claimed that the constitution favored them. The slavery men said slaves were property, the same as horses or cattle, and if a man wanted to settle in a territory and take his slaves along, he had a constitutional right to do so, as the constitution recognized the existence of slavery. The other side said that to allow this would be to make all the territories slave, and they would become slave states; that the constitution gave Congress full power over the territories, and that it could exclude slavery from them.

The political struggle grew fiercer each year. A state of actual war existed for a time in Kansas Territory. Settlers rushed in from the North, determined to make it a free state; settlers rushed in from the South, determined to make it a slave state. In 1858 the free state settlers held a convention at Topeka, framed a state constitution prohibiting slavery, and submitted it to a vote of the people. It was carried by a large majority, the other side not voting, as the Topeka convention was not called by either the governor or legislature of the territory. The legislature provided for a convention, which was held in Lecompton in 1857, and framed a constitution allowing slavery. A bill for the admission of Kansas as a state, with the Lecompton constitution, was introduced in Congress, and passed, with an important amendment, requiring that the constitution, with certain propositions from Congress, should be voted on by the people. The constitution was rejected by 10,000 majority. Another constitution was framed by a convention held at Wyandotte in 1859. It provided for freedom. This was ratified by the people, and Kansas was admitted as a free state January 29, 1861.

The rejection of the Lecompton constitution showed the South that the effort to extend slavery into the territories would fail, and Southern men then began to talk of disrupting the Union. Here the old lack of clearness in the constitution favored both sides. The South claimed the Union was a compact, or partnership, between independent states, and when a state became dissatisfied with matters in the Union, she had a constitutional right to withdraw from it peaceably—to secede—and resume her independence. The North claimed that the Union was indissoluble; that when a state joined the Union she could not leave it, except by rebellion or successful revolution. When Lincoln was elected President in 1860, the Southern states passed ordinances of secession, one by one, then formed the Confederate States of America. The North waged war as necessary to suppress rebellion; the South, to achieve independence. The result of the war decided that a state can not secede, and that the Union is indissoluble.

The Rite of Suttee.

Will you please tell me about the suttee, or widow burning in India? What oriental sect teaches and practices it? Is it confined to one sect? Is it an act to propitiate some deity? What is the ritual pertaining to it? At what date was the law passed prohibiting it?—E. E., Andover, N. Y.

The word suttee is from the Sanscrit sat, meaning pure; and it literally means a chaste and virtuous wife. From this, it was used to designate the self-immolation of a widow by burning herself with the dead body of her husband. The practice has existed for many centuries, not only in India, but other Asiatic countries. In India it was most prevalent, and was professedly derived from the sacred books of the Brahmins, or followers of Brahma. It was taught that it conferred the highest merit on the widow herself and her dead husband. It was asserted that every woman who thus burned herself should remain in a region of joy with her husband for 35,000,000 years, while otherwise she would have no place in paradise. A careful study of the Vedas and the Institutes of Manu has shown that these works do not command suttee.

The mode of performing suttee was much the same throughout India. The widow bathed herself, dressed in her best clothes, had the sides of her feet painted red, and sat by her husband's corpse until the proper time. A hole was dug in the ground, and a bed formed of green boughs. On this the funeral pile was built, composed of dry wood, hemp, clarified butter, etc. The widow then gave her ornaments to her friends, painted her forehead, tied red cotton around her wrists, put two new combs in her hair, and when the body of her husband was placed on the pile, walked around it seven times, scattering parched rice and cowrie shells, and finally ascended the pile, to which she was fastened with ropes. The eldest son or the head man of the village then lighted the fire.

When the Mohammedans conquered India, in the sixteenth century, their emperor, Akbar, prohibited suttee, but without much effect. Early in the nineteenth century the East India Company tried to stop it; yet in the years from 1815 to 1826 there were 7,154 cases officially reported in Bengal alone. In 1829 the English governor general ordered that all assistance or participation in any act of suttee should be punishable as murder. The Brahmins denounced this as an interference with their religion, and sent an agent to England, with a large sum of money, to secure its repeal, but without effect. In 1847 this prohibitory order was extended to the native states tributary to England, and the practice is now believed to be extinct in all British India.

John D. Rockefeller.

Please tell me what John D. Rockefeller is worth, how he happened to become oil king, where he resides, of what nationality he is, and if he has a son of the same name as himself.—W. F. E., Ulysses, Neb.

John D. Rockefeller is a very wealthy man, but we doubt if any one has ever given his exact wealth. Men as a rule do not tell such things, and he is not a man to exploit his wealth. Don't pay any attention to "wonder stories" about him, such as that you sent us from a New York "yellow" paper.

John Davison Rockefeller was born in Richford, N. Y., in 1839; moved to Cleveland, O., in 1853, but only a common school education. He went to work as clerk in a commission store, and at the age of 19 became partner in the firm of Clark & Rockefeller, commission merchants. In 1865, this firm, then William Rockefeller & Co., built the Standard Oil works, for refining petroleum. William is a brother, two years younger than John D. This works was consolidated with a number of others in 1870, and a corporation was formed, called the Standard Oil company. This has grown to its present immense proportions.

Ther is no doubt about how Rockefeller became so wealthy. He had good business sense. He went into the oil refining business when it was in its infancy, and prospered. He consolidated a number of separate refineries and companies, because it was a good thing in a business way, to do, and then, that company, under his direction, took the step which led to immense wealth by eliminating the middle-men between the oil in the earth and the refinery, by leasing oil territory, sinking wells and furnishing its own oil to refine. The best methods of refining were discovered and employed, no matter what the cost; refined oil was sold at so low a figure that small refineries could not meet, and gradually the most of them went out of business or sold to the Standard. John D. Rockefeller ,Jr., is his son.

Russia's Designs.

If Russia is allowed to absorb China and Russianize it, and then be able to have an army of 25,000,000 or 50,000,000 of soldiers, would there be any chance for a republican or any other kind of a government in the world after that? Should not the other nations of the world combine to prevent Russia making the first step in that direction in annexing Manchuria?—R. R. L., Fort Mountain, Ga.

Alexander conquered the whole known world at once time, but his empire split apart at his death. Rome once did the same thing, but Rome herself fell. The strength of any nation does not lie in its conquests, but in the homogeneity of the people. The Russians are homogeneous, but the one-third of the human race in China could never be made Russians in spirit, we thought. If Russia should overrun all Europe, and conquer it, it would not be Russianized; it could not be. The danger to Russia's despotic system lies in the education of her people. So long as her peasants are ignorant as now, they will be obedient. Let them get educated and they will overthrow the autocratic system and create a republic. The bitterest opponents of Russia tyranny are her educated young men. Education breaks the shackles of the mind, and the man then desires to throw off tyranny of government. How Russia will eventually be overthrown cannot be predicted, but it is crtain to come.

Cabling Around the World.

When President Roosevelt's message sent around the world on July 4 last, at the opening of the new Pacific cable, what places did it go through on its way, and what time was it at each?—R. W., Gambier, O.

The best we can do is to give the following table, prepared by the Commercial Cable company. It shows the time at each point named when it is 5 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at New York. It is dated July 4, to show that the message overtook the sun, and at Honolulu and Midway it was yet July 3. This difference would be the same on any day of the year, of course:

	Sun tim. A. M.	July. P. M.	Sun time. July. A. M.	Total Miles.
New York	5	4	5 4	0
Chicago	4	4	4 4	960
San Francisco	2	4	2 4	3,220
	P. M		A. M.	
Honolulu	11	3	11 4	5,526
Midway	10	3	10 4	6,911
Guam	7	4	7 5	9,904
Manila	6	4	6 5	11,313
Hong Kong	5	4	5 5	12,049
Singapore (Via Saigon)	5	4	5 5	13,696
Penang	5	4	5 5	14,025
Madras	3:30	4	3:30 5	14,523
Bombay	3	4	3 5	16,223
Aden	1	4	1 5	18,116
	Noon.		Mid't.	
Suez	12	4	12 4	19,519
Alexandria	12	4	12 4	19,758
	A. M.		P. M.	
Malta	11	4	11 4	20,671
Gibraltar	10	4	10 4	21,797
Lisbon	9:30	4	9:30 4	22,189
Azores	8	4	8 4	23,242
Canso	6	4	6 4	24,940
New York	5	4	5 4	25,835

Simple as the problem of differences of time between places in such a message may appear, it is one which requires pretty close application and calculation to determine it accurately. The specially interesting feature of such a table is the apparent paradoxes it presents.

Sun on the Horizon.

Editor Question Bureau: W. I. R., of Brookville, Pa., asks in The Blade of Oct. 3, why the sun appears larger at the horizon? Sir John Herschel, in his Outlines of Astronomy, says: "The dilated size (generally) of the sun or moon when seen near the horizon, has nothing to do with refraction. It is an illusion of the judgment arising from the terrestrial objects interposed or placed in close comparison with them." In other words, the mind is in the habit of correcting the report sende by the eye. A house a mile away makes a most minute impression on the retina, but knowing its distance, you see it with the eye of your experience, so to say, just as it is, but not at all as the eye sees it.

Were we in the habit of handling suns and moons, we should see their mighty dimensions every time the eye reported the little discs which it sees; but, as it is, we have nothing to guide us as to their real size, and, as Herschel goes on to say, "their isolation high in the expanse of sky leads us to under-value rather than to over-rate them. Actual measurement with a proper instrument corrects our error without dispelling our illusion. By this we learn that the sun on the horizon is almost exactly the same and the moon considerably smaller than when overhead, because both on the horizon are 4,000 miles farther away than when on the meridian." (I quote the sense, condensing somewhat.) One December day, coming out of the woods and getting a sight of the eastern horizon—a line of hills some ten miles distant—I saw what I at first thought was a thin, pale cloud, but in a moment I knew it was the moon. Lacking a day or so of the full, it was rising a little before sunset. I think I do not exaggerate when I say it was apparently 10 degrees wide. (A degree is not far from twice the diameter of the full moon.) So it was magnified 20 diameters, or 400 times. Such a moon I never saw before or since. If this was "an illusion of the judgment," it was certainly an extensive one.—E. S. G., Arkport, N. Y.

It was very probably a case of "illusion of the judgment" in your case. Your mind compared, unconsciously to yourself, the moon with the mountains. Still, the dictum of Herschel II, written 53 years ago, is not fully accepted. The distortion of the sun and moon, when seen on the horizon, is as we explained in the answer of Oct. 3; but it is not a settled point that the atmostphere does not also magnify, at times, depending, of course, on the moisture in it, we suppose.

Bret Harte.

Please publish a sketch of Bret Harte.—L. M. C., Wallingford, Vt.

Francis Bret Harte was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1838. His father was a teacher in Albany Female Seminary, a scholar of ripe culture, who died leaving his family with little means. In 1854 young Harte went to California with his mother. He opened a school at Sonora, which proved unsuccessful; he then tried mining, with the same result. He then became a compositor in a printing office. In 1857 he returned to San Francisco and became a compositor on the Golden Era. He began to write sketches of California life, and then joined the editorial staff. In 1864 he was appointed secretary of the mint in that city, having previously held several minor political appointments. He held the place for six years. In 1868 the Overland Monthly was started with Harte as editor. Here his sketches attracted attention in the east. He came to New York in 1870, and was in literary work for eight years. He was appointed United States consul at Crefeld, Germany, in 1878, and in 1880 was transferred to Glasgow, where he was consul until 1885. From that time onward he resided in London.

Lorenzo Dow.

Please give a sketch of the life of Lorenzo Dow, the backwoods preacher.—W. A. F., Booneville, Ark.

Lorenzo Dow was born in Coventry, Conn., in 1777, died in Georgetown, D. C., in 1834. In his youth he was disturbed by religious speculations, finally adopting Methodism. He then determined to turn preacher, although he had a very limited education. In 1796 he applied without success for admission into the Connecticut conference, but two years later was admitted, and placed on a circuit. He adopted a belief that he had a "divine call" to preach to the Catholics of Ireland. He made two visits in Ireland and England, in 1797 and 1805, and by his eccentric manners and rough eloquence drew immense crowds, who often persecuted him. He introduced camp meetings into England. In 1808 and 1804 he preached in Alabama. In 1807 in Louisiana, and then spent his time in preaching to the settlers on the frontiers of civilization in the west. After 1790 he had no official connection with the Methodist church. His singularities of manner and dress largely neutralized his efforts, as many believed him insane; and it is hard to believe that he possessed a well-balanced mind.

Interplanetary Space.

If the moon has neither air nor water, which is correct, no doubt, what constitutes the ocean of space around the moon?—W. I. R., Brownville, Ind.

There is nothing in interplanetary space except the hypothetical universal ether. Each planet or sun or satellite carries with it its own atmosphere, if it has any and beyond there is nothingness.

The ether is entirely hypothetical; its existence is inferred from the proved nature of light as a mode of motion. We can not conceive of motion without something which moves; and the ether is the conjectural medium of light, heat and electric undulations. Borrow a school text book on astronomy and read a full statement of the theory.

No Panic Coming.

There is something connected with panics that we country people do not understand. We will never forget to our dying day the panic that struck this country just 10 years ago. I sold, 10 years ago this day, a 1,400-pound steer for 3c a pound. One of my neighbors had a fine lot of well-bred colts he sold for $11 a head when they were one year old. So you see we well remember the panic of 1893. But I see in the papers that there has been a big panic in New York and Baltimore, all among millionaires and bankers. They seem to have it all to themselves. I thought panics always affected the poor; but here all that we know about it is what we read in the papers. One country bank here has a million dollars of deposits and every bank I know of around here wants to loan money. Had we better begin to get scared and prepare for it, or pay no attention to it as the people are doing? The farmers here have an abundance of cattle, hogs, corn and hay, and are out of debt. Can this Eastern panic hurt us like the panic of 1893 did?—T. C. H., Herrick, Ill.

There is no danger of a business panic, such as that of 1893. Read the editorial, "Steel and General Business," 4th page, 1st column, Weekly Blade of Oct. 22, and you will have an explanation of the recent doings on Wall street.

These things do not affect commerce and industry. The unintelligent craze for promoting combinations in the past three years has had its natural result—there are more stocks of these companies offered to investors than there is a market for. Consequently values go down of such stocks. But the statement of conditions in your sections—farmers out of debt, good crops and good prices for them, and plenty of money in the banks for all business purposes—are true of the whole country; and as long as these conditions exist there will be no panic like that of 1903.

The Single Tax.

Please explain through your columns the single tax theory as advocated by Henry George.—P. M., Richmond, Ind.

The single land tax theory was taken up by the late Henry George as a possible solution of the alien landlordism problem in Ireland. It was not original with Mr. George.

The single tax, in the words of Henry George himself, aims at the collection of all public revenues, meaning taxes, from one single source, the value of land itself, irrespective of the value of any improvement in or on it. The money so collected would be called rent.

This means that each user of land should be called upon to pay to the government each year what the rental value of the land is to him, that value varying with the desirability of the land, being less in the country where there is a greater proportion of land to each user, and more in the city, where the proportion is smaller. The government would fix the value and collect the rent.

The single tax theory, as advocated by Mr. George and endorsed by Tom L. Johnson assumes that private ownership in land is a "monstrous wrong"; that all land should revert to the government, and be by it leased to those who are willing to pay the rental that may be fixed. This rental would be in lieu of all taxes now collected, either directly upon personal and real property, or indirectly, through the custom-houses as a tariff upon foreign imports.

In short, the single taxers would raise all the revenues for national, state and municipal purposes by this tax upon the rental value of land, and relieve from taxation all who had wealth invested in other forms of property.

The single taxers, believing that private ownership of land is wrong and that the title of all land should revert to the government, are not in favor of purchasing the land from the present holders. Henry George openly advocated the confiscation of all land by the government—the taking of this land by the government without compensation to the owners.

Under single tax there would be no permanency of ownership in land, no ownership, in fact, whatever. It would mean chaos and confiscation. It would mean a nation of rent payers.

Alaska.

What nation first possessed Alaska? I supposed it was Russia, but in a recent newspaper it said that Great Britain conceded the territory to Russia by the treaty of 1825. Will you please tell me all about Alaska from its early history until the present time?—C. A. L., Ar mada, Mich.

Russia obtained Alaska by right of discovery. In 1741, Vitus Behring, the famous Russian explorer, discovered its coast and Mt. St. Silas. He visited also many of the Aleutian islands. Numerous Russian trading expeditions soon visited the region, and in 1783 a trading post was established on Kadiak island. In 1799 the Russian Fur company was organized, and the Czar Paul I granted it the exclusive right of hunting and fishing in Alaska. This company established a line of trading posts and forts along the coast, founded Sitka, and made it the company's headquarters.

The hunters and trappers of the Russians came in contact with those of the Hudson Bay Fur company, and in 1825 a treaty was made to lay down the boundary line between Alaska and British America. This same boundary line is what the United States claimed before the recent commission, and which was awarded to us. The newspaper statement to which you refer simply means this. That is, when, in 1825, the boundary was for the first time agreed upon, Great Britain recognized Russia's right to the strip, or "panhandle," a part of which was claimed by Canada, without a shadow of right.

Repeating Rifles.

Who made the first repeating rifle?—D. C. H., Allegan, Mich.

Repeating firearms are of two general classes: Those which have a revolving cylinder carrying the cartridges, like an ordinary revolver; the other, those which have a magazine, from which the cartridges are fed, one at a time, into the fuling chamber. The first practical revolving pistol was patented in 1836 by Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, Conn. He later made revolving rifles and carbines on the same principle, but they never came into large use. The first practical magazine gun, so far as we can learn, was the Spencer carbine, used extensively by the union cavalry in the last years of the civil war. Seven cartridges were contained in a magazine in the butt of the stock. The Henry rifle was the next, it carrying seventeen metallic cartridges in a magazine under the barrel and parallel to it. This was afterward improved, and is now the Winchester rifle. Now all army rifles are magazine guns, like the Mauser and Krag-Jorgensen.

Search for Patents.

Can a person get a list of all the patents that have been allowed on any given article (fanning mills, for instance,) free of charge, by writing to the patent office? —F. S., Fern Valley, W. Va.

No; there is no such list. From the nature of things, it would be impossible to make a list which would be correct for any length of time.

The usual way is to employ a patent attorney to make a search, and find out if a patent has ever been issued for that particular device. For this, he makes a charge, depending on the difficulty of the search.

"Comin' Thro' the Rye."

Please explain to us what the poet means by "Comin' Through the Rye."—A. M., Nutterfarm, W. Va.

The phrase is one that is explained in two ways. First, that the Rye is the name of a small stream, crossed by steppingstones. Second, that it refers to a footpath through a rye field. Both accounts have their staunch supporters, and the present writer has no idea which the poet meant when he wrote:

Gin a body meet a body,
Comin' through the rye,
Gin a body kiss a body,
Need a body cry?"

Flowing Water.

What part of a stream runs fastest and which slowest? Give cause of the top of the water not flowing as fast as some other part.—H. A. C., Hayesville, Ohio.

The water of a stream runs the fastest at the surface, over the deepest channel, and slowest next to the bottom or the sides of the channel. The latter is because of the friction of the water against the earth or stones forming the channel. How did you get the idea that the surface does not flow fastest?

The Wheel and Wagon.

Who invented the wagon and when? What did it look like?—W. L. H., Lincolnton, N. C.

The origin of the wheel and of wheeled vehicles is lost in the mists of prehistoric time. Probably the first wheels were made of a cross section of a tree, with a hole burned through the middle to admit the axle. Carts with such wheels are used today by the natives in South and Central America and in Asia. Probably they are good examples of the first vehicles ever made. Nor does anyone know when four-wheeled vehicles first came into use.

Rip Van Winkle.

Was there such a man as Rip Van Winkle? If so, is the story of Rip true? If not, from what did it originate?—X. Y. Z., Lost Creek, Tenn.

There never was a Rip Van Winkle. He is an imaginary person, the hero of a story in Washington Irving's "Sketch Book." The whole story, here and all, is fiction. Get a copy of the Sketch Book and read it. The play is founded on Irving's story.

Miscellaneous.

M. E. P., Big Prairie, Mich.: Sorry we cannot do it. We have not room for it.

C. A. B., Woodland, Ky.: See what your state law says on the subject. Any lawyer will tell you.

E. S., Earlville, Ill.: We dont know, of course. Possibly 75,000 to 100,000. This is a mere guess, however.

H. Y., Winterville, Miss.: The passage, Job xxxiv. 19 to 25, is simply a spirited description of the horse.

G. W. H., Whallenburg, N. Y.: In what we said we referred solely to smoking, and not to the use of liquor. Smoking does not injure mind and body as does drink.

E. B. K., Pittsford, Mich.: We have not a list of all the nations that will have exhibits at the St. Louis World's fair. It includes all the leading countries of the world, however.

S. S. A., Pleasant Lake, Ind.: We have not the exact figures, but there was something like two million silver dollars coined in 1891. There is no premium on any of the Bland silver dollars, except that of 1878, with eight tail feathers on the eagle.

W. D. M., Henrietta, Mich.: It was undoubtedly a meteor many miles to the north of you. Had you been far enough north it would have passed overhead.

J. H. B., Riverside, Iowa: The Bible does not give the name of the father of the prophet Nathan.

C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.: The whole thing is hardly worth serious discussion. A man with a fixed salary—the minister of a church, for instance—could buy food, clothing, etc., for his family cheaper in 1893-96 than now. But you cannot make this a valid argument to go back to the conditions of that time, with farmers in debt and making nothing because prices were so low, and tens of thousands of workingmen without jobs. The greatest good of the greatest number is the rule to follow.

E. N. G., Wauken, Iowa: Your question is indefinite. There are two Eastern Questions—that of the Near East and of the Far East. We do not know which you mean. If the Near East, turn to The Blade of Sept. 3 on fourth page, and read "Causes of the Insurrection in Turkey." If the Far East, turn to The Blade of Oct. 15, on fourth page, second column, and read the editorial headed, "Why Japan is Ready to Fight." If there is anything then that is not clear, write, we shall be happy to answer you.

The Man Who Struck the King.

The Earl of Wemyss, who, though an octogenarian, is one of the most fiery members of the Upper House, may boast of being the only man who has ever struck the king in public. It occurred when his majesty was Prince of Wales, and in the House of Lords during a debate. The prince, as Duke of Cornwall attended, and sat immediately before Lord Wemyss. The noble lord made a speech, during which he, as usual, became heated, and, in the course of a gesture, brought his fist down bang on his royal highness' hat. The prince, appreciating the force of the earl's argument, retired to a place further from him. Lord Wemyss was well known, before succeeding to the earldom, as Lord Elcho, an enthusiast of volunteering and rifle shooting.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Relic of Nero.

The government have undertaken excavations on the site of the Campus Martius, and have discovered remains and foundations of the monument erected by the Roman senate 13 B. C., under the consulship of Nero and Quintilius in honor of the Emperor Augustus after his victories in Spain and Gaul.

The remains now discovered, together with those collected in 1850, and preserved in museums, are sufficient to allow of the reconstruction of the monument, which is symbolic of peace, and it is hoped to complete the work on the occasion of the czar's visit.

There is no soul
More stronger to direct than yourself.
—Shakespeare.

IN GOLDEN OCTOBER.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

This here
Time o'year
Makes ye feel so kind o' queer'
Sort o' happy, sort o' sad,
Sort o' mournful, sort o' glad!
Branches drop their tender green,
Blue skies peepin' in between,
Red leaves whisper "Summer's done!"
Down they flutter, one by one;
Every path with sunshine fills,
Golden glory bathes the hills;
Nature's yield is gathered in,
Garnered sheaf an' burstin' bin;
Robins to the southland fly—
All the world's a great "Good-bye!"
This here
Time o' year
Makes ye feel so kind o' queer!
—Gertrude Theresa Clark.
Courtesy of the Courier-Journal.

It was surely a day of blue and gold; blue vasts overhead and sunshine everywhere. Sunshine gilded the tarnished splendor of the trees, and turned to heaps of gold the fallen leaves. There was a crisp freshness in the air, and joy was the tonic chord of life. The sun saturated and glorified the dingy, downtown streets, bringing out prismatic flashes from all that could sparkle.

"A beautiful day," one heard from every side, and that was what it was, a beautiful day in golden October.

The unshadowed bridge stretched a span of sunshine across the yellow, shimmering waters of the river. From the east end of the bridge came a young girl, walking with steps in which there was the springing motion of buoyant youth. Her face reflected the glory of the day. The sunshine was on her fair hair and her eyes held the coloring of the heavens' blue. She stopped when she was half way across the bridge, and pretended to be looking at the water. The sound of every approaching tread from the west made her turn to see who was coming, until, spurred by her impatience, she flung aside her dissimulation and openly watched for the appearance of the one she was expecting. She saw him when he turned the corner of the street leading to the bridge, and the color of her eyes grew brighter and the tint of the roses in her cheeks grew deeper.

It was the first moments of the noon hour, and the young man, rejoicing in his liberty, was hastening to meet the girl he knew would be waiting. He saw her almost as soon as she saw him, and he swung on with a smile on his lips and with eagerness speeding his steps. She walked a little way to meet him so they might be together sooner, and, when they stood face to face, he looked down at her with a fond, proud air of ownership, and she looked up at him with equal fondness, their eyes telling each other the things they had not the skill to speak. They turned away from the people who were passing and faced the river.

"I've got it," the young man announced happily.

"Oh, have you?" the girl exclaimed.

"Yep," he answered, taking something from his pocket. "I guess you'll think it's a dazzler."

He raised the lid of a small box in his hand and shook the box before the girl's eyes. The glisten of gold and the flash of a gem danced in the sunshine.

"Oh, isn't it lovely!" the girl said softly, her voice coming in a quiver of delight.

"It's not so bad," the man admitted with a show of indifference which the satisfaction in his eyes denied. "Put it on. Nellie," he added, lifting a ring from its case and holding it toward her.

"Be careful; you nearly dropped it. What if it should fall in the river? Wouldn't it be awful!" She shivered with horror at the calamitous thought.

"But it didn't," he answered, enjoying her flutter of excitement. "Here, put it on," he urged, "or shall I?"

"You do it, Charlie," she whispered shyly.

She held out her hand with the fourth finger stiffly extended. "Don't let anybody see you," she cautioned.

The man squared his broad shoulders as if to make them broader, and stood, a stalwart shield, defending her from the gaze of possible intruders.

"That's the right finger?" he questioned. "We don't want to make any mistakes the first time we get engaged," he said.

The girl answered him with a nod of positive knowledge.

"How do you know?" he demanded with pretended suspicion. "Did you ever get engaged before?"

The ring was midway on her finger and he held it there, awaiting her denial.

"The idea, you know I didn't!" she cried indignantly.

"All right, here she goes," and he pushed the ring into its place. "There," he exclaimed proudly, "don't that put your eyes out?"

Too happy to speak, the girl moved her hand back and forth to catch the flashes from a gem, which was to her as a star plucked from heaven. The man watched her, smiling broadly and reveling in her delight.

"Charlie, is it a diamond?" she asked at last in hushed tones of awe.

"Sure thing," he told her, trying to speak carelessly.

"Is it a real diamond?" she insisted, as if unable to believe in her grandeur.

"It's the real thing," he assured her, smiling still more broadly until it seemed as though his lips could never resume their normal lines.

'Oh, it must have been awfully dear!" she sighed, half regretfully, her thoughts reverting to the plans for economy which had filled them of late; happy plans for the future when, as the wife of the man by her side, she should be helping him to save."

"Now don't you worry a little bit," he advised. "You see," he went on grandly, "I stand in with a fellow in a jewelry store and he made me a price. I don't expect to buy but one engagement ring, and I want it right for a girl that's all right. Don't you like it? Don't it fit?" he questioned anxiously.

"It's lovely, it's almost too lovely. I never expected such a ring as this," she protested earnestly, passing the hand graced by the jewel over his sleeve with a fleeting caress.

They turned toward the eastern radiance and walked along the sunshine way. It was only a tiny gem she wore, but in its sparkles they read the joy of the present and the store of happiness held by the future.

It is good to be young in golden October.

"This here
Time o' year
Makes ye feel so kind o' queer!"

The factory whistle blew high noon and released the men from their labors. The older ones who had wives and homes, brought out their dinner pails, and, seeking places suited to their fancies, satisfied their hunger with the contents of the pails. Others, not so supplied, after a hurried "wash-up," dispersed in various directions to appease their appetites at lunch counters or restaurants.

One of these, a sturdy son of toil, hastened with long strides to a place of food supply where he took a seat at a table in the front of the room. He disposed of his dinner in mighty gulps with the recklessness of a sound digestion, meanwhile keeping one eye on the door through which he could see the people in the street. His meal finished, his haste was seemingly at an end. He strolled into the street and lounged at a corner, with his hands in his pockets, having to all appearances, no anxiety or expectation to fret his mind. He showed his appreciation of the sun by standing where its rays fell the brightest, and his greatest interest seemed to be in the sky which he scanned with the critical eye of the weather inquirer.

An involuntary straightening of his brawny figure and a twitching of the edge of his lips, betrayed his consciousness that "some one" was coming. The "some one" came closer, and, just as she was passing, appeared to discover him for the first time. At the same moment he made the same surprised discovery. They bowed gravely. The girl went on and the man, fearing he was losing an opportunity that might never return, called after her in a voice which to him rung to heaven.

"Carrie, can I go 'long?"

She threw him a glance of invitation over her shoulder. He took his hands from his pockets, and, while he followed her, used his arms like the propelling force of a side wheel steamer. When he joined the girl, he put his hands away again where they could not hamper him by their awkward presence.

They walked for a short distance in silence, until the girl, with feminine facility, dispelled the embarrassment with her chatter. The man answered her occasionally in monosyllables which seemed to be perfectly satisfying and comprehensible to his companion.

Presently they came to a billboard with flaming posters, picturing and describing an attraction at one of the theatres. They stopped to read of "the stupendous aggregation of spectacular specialities, far away from the beaten track of other theatrical offerings. Nothing like it in this or any other country!"

"I'm just dead stuck on a good show," the girl sighed, longing to see the wonders that were nightly performed.

The man saw his chance and seized it. "I'd like to be your company to the show tonight. Will you let me?" he asked earnestly.

The girl gave him a quick glance that showed her pleasure.

"I don't care," she answered.

He read encouragement in her look, and, with a daring to which he had hitherto been a stranger, pressed his advantage. He moved closer to the girl, and, with his eyes staring straight at the billboard in front of them, said quickly and hoarsely, "Carrie, I'd like to be your company for always. Will you let me?"

He could hear his own heart beat while he awaited her answer.

"I don't care," she murmured.

He brought one of his hands from his pocket with a jerk and flung his arm around her waist for an instant. Then, frightened by his boldness, he drew it as suddenly away.

"Nobody saw us. You ain't mad are you?" he pleaded.

"I don't care," repeated, the smiling Carrie.

They walked on together, and the pavement they trod turned into a golden pathway leading to a land of enchantment. And the sun shining in the blue over head was no warmer or brighter than the sunshine in their hearts.

It is good to be young in golden October.

"This here
Time o' year
Makes ye feel so kind o' queer."

BELLS ON TREES

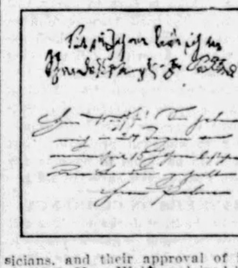
St. Peter's cathedral, in South Africa, has doubtless the most unusual belfrey to be found in any cathedral. It boasts a fine peal of four large bells which have

hung for years from a large tree in the open. There are several church bells in England which are hung from trees, as is the case at Thirlmere church, Surrey, but there is only one cathedral equipped in this way—the church of the late Bishop Colenso.

WRITER'S CRAMP.

Herr Julius Wolff, of Berlin, recently discovered an effective remedy for the singular malady known as writer's cramp. Seeing clearly that it was a nervous disease, he applied himself to the task of restoring the shattered nerves, and this he now accomplishes in almost every instance by deftly rubbing and massaging the parts affected.

The remedy has been thoroughly tested in the presence of eminent German phy-



sicians, and their approval of it is unqualified. Herr Wolff explained his method of treatment in all its details, and as a result several persons are now trying to use it. It is a singular fact, however, that hardly one has succeeded thoroughly, and, according to a German medical journal, the reason is because, while any one can learn to massage properly, no one is likely to become in a short time as expert in this special line as Herr Wolff.

In the accompanying picture are shown two specimens of writing, both of which were written by the same person—one while his right hand was nearly paralyzed with cramp and the other after he had recovered from the disease.

Read What Mr. Renfroe Says.

Have You Had My Book?

It is free to the sick.

It tells how to get well without risk. It tells of a remedy so certain, that I am able to say to you, "Use it a month at my risk." Then after 30 days, you alone are to decide. If you say, "Dr. Shoop's Restorative did not help me," the loss is mine—not yours—not a penny to pay if it fails.

J. N. Renfroe,
46 Granger St., Atlanta, Ga.

Wrote me

"New York specialists pumped my stomach. Called it Acid Catarrh of the Stomach. Treated me two years and failed.

I got six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative at the Jacobs Pharmacy, Atlanta. It was to cost me nothing if it failed. After four bottles, then came the change. After six bottles I was eating most anything I desired. I am well now. Dyspepsia and Nervousness gone. Use my letter privately or publicly, for I feel that this is as little as I can do to show my gratitude for the good you have brought to my case.

Mr. Renfroe used my restorative because I took the risk. I make this offer just to get a trial. I take all risk to show my faith. I know what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can and will do if you try it. So if today for the book you need and the name of a druggist near you who will give you six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative a month on trial. Too much cannot be learned about how to keep well.

Write now while yet have it in mind.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 3528, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men (sealed)
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At druggists.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1903.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 161,000

LACE CURTAINS FOR BLADE SUBSCRIBERS

Of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires In November.

About a year ago we contracted with the largest manufacturer of lace curtains in the United States, to make a line of curtains to give as premiums for small clubs of subscribers to the Weekly Blade. We gave away during the season nearly 10,000 pairs, and the mills are now working on a contract of more than 20,000 pairs for our use during the coming subscription season. Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below.

These curtains may be described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By November 1st, the 11,000 subscribers expiring during November should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to November subscribers only, and thirty days later the December people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any November subscriber fail, for any reason, to get proposition by November third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before December 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with December subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every November name, and an equal number of new ones.

HARKING BACK TO LINCOLN.

The most absurd of the arguments advanced by Tom Johnson in the present campaign is his assertion that Lincoln would be his supporter if he were alive today. The Columbus Press, with demagogic zeal, asserts that "Lincoln believed in home rule." To support this utterly false assertion, the Press quotes from a speech made by Mr. Lincoln at Columbus, O., on September 16, 1859, as follows:

I think a definition of genuine popular sovereignty, in the abstract, would be about this: That each man shall do precisely as he pleases with himself and with all those things which exclusively concern him. Applied to government, this principle would be, that a general government shall do all those things which pertain to it, and all the local governments shall do precisely as they please in respect to those matters which exclusively concern them. I understand that this government of the United States, under which we live, is based upon this principle.

The quotation has nothing to do with so-called "home rule" for cities—Johnson's particular idea. The question had never been thought of in 1859. The great issue then, and the one on which Mr. Lincoln was speaking, was the extension of slavery into the territories. The Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854 created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and declared the Missouri compromise null and void. That compromise provided that slavery should not extend north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes, the southern boundary of Missouri, except that Missouri should be a slave state.

This nullification of the Missouri compromise was intended to allow the creation of slave states north of that line, and to maintain the supremacy of the slave power in the Senate of the United States, thus precluding any legislation hostile to the "peculiar institution." The Republican party was organized that year, its fundamental tenet being opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories. Stephen A. Douglas was the champion of "popular sovereignty," which originally was the theory that "slavery should be kept out of Congress, and be left to the people through the state governments." When it became evident, as was the case in 1859, that if the people in Kansas territory should decide the matter, that territory would have a free instead of a slave constitution, and that the future territories would be free, it was modified by taking the ground that a territory could not express its intentions on the subject until admitted as a state. It was this of which Lincoln was speaking.

In other words, Lincoln had in mind the states as the units which go to form the United States. By "local governments" he meant state governments. No one at that day had advanced the Tom Johnson doctrine that cities should be semi-independent of the states. The Press should be ashamed to wilfully misrepresent Abraham Lincoln, statesman and patriot, to advance the political fortunes of Tom Johnson, demagogue and single taxer.

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

The long cablegram from London, giving a digest of the decision of the Alaskan boundary decision shows a complete victory for the United States—more complete, in fact, than was understood from the brief dispatches stating the result. The line agreed upon gives to the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea down to the Portland canal. The most vital point in the Canadian claim concerned the head of the Lynn canal, the possession of Dyea and Skagway, and the title to White Pass and Chilkoot Pass. The United States claim is ratified, and the Canadian custom-house on the White Pass must be removed.

Another point was concerning the southern boundary to Alaska, at the Portland canal. Its mouth is a broad estuary, through which there are two channels, with four islands dividing them—Kannaghut, Sitklan, Wales and Pearse. The United States contended for the southern channel, Canada for the northern. The decision makes the northern channel the main boundary, but runs the line so that the two islands first named above, the two outermost of the group, are given to the United States.

Port Simpson, on the Portland canal, is to be the terminus of the projected new Pacific railway, and the point of departure for connecting lines of steamers for Australia and the East Indies. There was rejoicing in Canada over the first dispatches from London, which stated simply that Wales and Pearse islands were awarded to Canada. These are important from a military standpoint, for the defense of Port Simpson in case of war. The subsequent statement that the two outer islands, Kannaghut and Sitklan, are given to the United States, created intense disgust in Canada. They command the ocean passages to Port Simpson, and their possession destroys the strategic value to Canada of Wales and Pearse islands.

The award of the majority of the commission is gratifying to the United States, because it supports our position concerning the whole matter, and shows that we were simply maintaining our rights against unwarranted claims on Canada's part. It has mortified and angered the Canadians because it shows that her claims were founded on error, and represented what she would like to have rather than what she was legally entitled to.

The two commissioners from Canada, Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth, refused to sign the official award, and assumed the role of martyrs. They are hardly to be blamed; for, in the present state of popular feeling in Canada, their career as public men would have been ended on their return. The Canadian government really carried on a gigantic game of bluff. They asked for a vast deal more than they expected to get, in the hope that possibly they might obtain a seaport at the head of Lynn canal, and all the islands at the mouth of the Portland canal, for the defense of Port Simpson. They failed to get anything of value. A very strong feeling among the Canadians had been worked up, and in their disappointment the people of Canada are very bitter against England. By the revulsion of feeling against the mother country, the efforts of the Canadian government to draw the people closer to England for the past six years is all undone. The "imperial" propaganda is dead. Many Canadians express themselves openly in favor of annexation to the United States, because of their "desertion" by Great Britain. The decision is bound to have a great influence on Canadian politics, and the present state of feeling may bring Our Lady of the Snows much closer to Uncle Sam than in the past.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The situation in the Far East does not clear up. Japan and Russia are facing each other, and the probabilities lean to a trial of armed strength between them. At least that is the view on the surface. What may be the real situation, none outside of the governments concerned have the means of knowing. Russia is displaying a great deal of military activity on the Corean frontier, say the dispatches; and that "frontier" is really the Yalu valley, within the boundaries of Corea, where Russia has valuable concessions. Japan is active with naval preparations, and the appointment of that fighter, Vice Admiral Toga, to command the "standing squadron," is taken to mean that war is considered extremely probable.

Diplomatic negotiations are progressing, but seem to lead to no satisfactory outcome. It looks as though Russia is playing her old game of shuffling evasion, without yielding anything toward the fulfillment of her promises and agreements. This means that she is allowing Japan to decide for peace or war. Either the latter must let Russia have her way, or take the initiative by a declaration of war. This is the interpretation of Russia's assurances to Germany that she will "keep strictly on the defensive."

One wonders why there is not more disquiet in London official circles. Japan and Great Britain have a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. It was made to check Russian aggression in the Far East. If Japan goes to war, it is to be expected that England will be involved in the conflict; yet there are no signs in London of any anxiety. There are no precautionary war preparations. This is a part of the puzzle, and the remainder of the world can only watch and wait.

COLOMBIA AS A BLUFFER.

If this government has patience and can afford to play a waiting game in order to avail itself of the Panama route for the ship canal, there can be but one conclusion. Colombia will come as a beggar, ready to knock off a big slice of the $20,000,000 which we offered and which the South American country declined with thanks.

Columbia is making a huge bluff in hopes of raising the ante. But it is a desperate case. Her expenditures last year were 42 per cent greater than her revenues, and this means heavy burdens added to taxpayers already crushed. It will not require many months of that sort of financiering to put the Colombian government out of business, and the men who are trying to hold up Uncle Sam will be forced to accept our terms or quit the governing business. The people will take the matter into their own hands.

ADMIRAL EVANS'S FLEET.

The alarmist comments of the European press concerning the movements of Admiral Evans's squadron in the Orient, are probably the reason that official statements concerning the matter have been made at Washington. Their official utterances are diplomatic in tone. Their tenor is that this country will observe the strictest neutrality in the Far East "so long as its treaty rights are respected."

This is a perfectly proper attitude. Guarded as is this statement, the complementary inference is plain—that if our treaty rights are not respected, we will interfere. In other words, it is plain that the United States government is prepared to enforce these treaty rights. And every patriotic American applauds this.

The most important treaty rights which may be threatened are those recently acquired by treaty with China giving us free commerce with two Manchurian ports. Admiral Evans has been ordered to these ports by the government. If Russia proposes to hold Manchuria by the strong hand, we have no objection; but our treaty with China, the rightful owner of that province, regarding these ports, must be respected by Russia, or—Russia will get into trouble.

AN EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

The President has issued his proclamation convening both houses of Congress in extraordinary session on November 9, to consider the approval of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The assent of the House is deemed necessary to the joint resolution approving the treaty, because it involves changes of tariff rates regarding Cuban imports.

The discussion of this resolution is likely to be long drawn out. There are two elements in Congress which will oppose it—first, the Democrats, who are anxious for an issue for the Presidential campaign next year; second, a number of Republicans who seem to think that reciprocity is an indirect attack upon the protective policy.

As to the Democrats, they are said to be prepared with a number of speeches on the tariff, which will be delivered and then sent over the country in the desperate hope of revivifying the old free trade sentiment, which was completely overwhelmed by the effects of the Wilson bill.

Unless a strict rule limiting debate is adopted in the House, the four weeks until the regular session will be spent in windy talk. Without doubt this flow of useless words will be cut off in the House; but in the Senate, with its lack of any method of closing debate, there will necessarily be a prolonged time of tariff speech-making.

William McKinley was the foremost champion of protection, but he believed reciprocity to be the logical sequence of protection. He battled for the protective policy manfully and well, and saw the United States, under it, take her rightful place as one of the foremost commercial nations. Then he deemed it wise to take the next step, and adopt reciprocity. In his last public address—that at Buffalo, the day before he was shot—he made a singularly powerful appeal to the people in favor of reciprocal trade; and the arguments he adduced are unanswerable.

Had he lived, it is safe to say the present contest over reciprocity with Cuba would never have happened. Under his sagacious leadership, Congress would have adopted the joint resolution last winter, and today Cuban reciprocity would have been in operation. It will win in the end, without doubt; but the long debate which is sure to occur will suffice to inject the tariff issue once more into national politics. It was the hope of every sincere American citizen that our experience with Democratic low tariff in those weary years from 1893 to 1897 might prove so powerful an object-lesson to the voters as to end the senseless efforts to abandon protection; but the effort is to be made to have it the issue in the Presidential battle of 1904.

THE BANKERS ON CURRENCY.

Ever since Andrew Jackson's ignorant and unwise crusade against the old United States bank, there has been much misapprehension and misjudgment among many people, chiefly those who have no business with banks, concerning these useful and necessary institutions. Perhaps the error which has the widest credence, is that the banks themselves are working together to fleece the general public. This mythical combination is called the "Money Power" by demagogues—Bryan, for example.

A year ago, the American Bankers' association appointed a special committee on currency matters. It has just reported to this year's meeting at San Francisco. A more conservative and moderate document could hardly be found. It does not favor asset banking, nor any step which will disregard the history of finance among the commercial nations of the world. It states a fact known to every intelligent man when it says that there is at present more real money in the country than ever before, and the volume of currency is sufficient to meet any legitimate demands of business.

That we have an ample currency for average conditions is admitted by all. What is needed is not more, but elasticity. At times we need, for legitimate purposes, much larger sums of money than at others. The expansion and contraction of the note circulation should be automatic. The plan favored by the bankers' committee is not new. It has been advanced a number of times, the last by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw.

It is, that each national bank should be allowed to issue, when necessary, a certain amount of bank notes, proportioned to its regular issue. On this emergency issue it is proposed to impose a tax of 6 per cent. What would be the result? As soon as a bank began to have a surplus of idle money in its vault, it would ask the comptroller of the currency to call in its emergency issues. As rapidly as its own notes were paid into the treasury, its branches, and the depository banks, they would be retired, until the amount of its emergency issue is cancelled. This emergency issue would be rendered perfectly safe by the deposit of securities, acceptable to the secretary of the treasury.

The plan is safe and feasible, and would give to our currency system the one element lacking—that of expanding when there was need, and of contracting to its former volume when the need was past.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE CAMPAIGN

In the closing days of the campaign, Republicans of Ohio should not be content with holding their present advantage. The victory should be made so emphatic that there can be no question as to where the home of McKinley stands with reference to the present administration.

President Roosevelt has given a good account of his stewardship, has fulfilled the trust so unexpectedly thrust upon him, and is deserving of his party's full support. The moral effect of an overwhelming defeat of Johnsonism cannot be gainsaid. It will be a rebuke to those who have attacked the President's Philippine policy, and who are daring to question the Republican principle of protection.

Already it is announced that the tariff ghost is to be trotted out by Democratic leaders when congress convenes in extra session, and indications point to another battle over that issue. Ohioans have been educated to look upon free trade as a heresy and are firmly wedded to the protective tariff. They can serve notice on their representatives in congress to let well enough alone, by sending Mark Hanna back to the senate, and by giving Col. Myron T. Herrick a big endorsement for governor. If the Democratic leaders can dig up no other issue but a dead one, far better for them to vote with the Republicans, and make it unanimous. A resurrection of the tariff controversy at this time serves no good purpose, and disturbs business serenity.

THE TURF'S GREATEST YEAR.

Taken altogether, this is the most remarkable year the American turf has ever known, and last week was the most remarkable in its smashing of records. At Memphis on Thursday Dan Patch recaptured from Prince Alert the title of king of the pacers, carrying the world's record for the harness horse lower by three-fourths of a second than it ever was before, and three seconds lower than it stood at the beginning of the season.

On Monday of last week Cresceus, at Wichita, did much the same thing for the trotting record, carrying it for the first time below the two-minute mark. Then on Saturday the laurel was wrested from Cresceus' foretop, by Lou Dillon, on the Memphis track, at sundown. She trotted a mile in 1:58½, thus cutting a second and a quarter from Cresceus' record mile, and a second and a half from her own.

Last week was the crowning one of a year which will stand out in turf annals as annus mirabilis. Taking both trotting and pacing, the general advance of the harness horse shows a superiority over all other years—and the season has not quite closed as yet. The mile trotting record has been reduced three times, twice by the same horse, the pacing record has been reduced three times twice by the same horse; and many of the minor records—the half-mile, the race to wagon, to high sulky, and to pole—have also been broken. Moreover, in the second class of both pacers and trotters an exceptional number of new horses have successfully placed themselves. It seems pretty clear that in the last half-dozen years or so there has been a steady advance in breeding and training, the results of which have just made themselves apparent in the performances of this record-breaking year.

The trotters of 1903 have dimmed the splendor of the two previous years of phenomenal record-breaking—1859 and 1874. In the former, Flora Temple broke her own record four times in a little over two months, making a total decrease of four and three-quarter seconds from the previous world's record, also her own, made in 1856. In 1874, Goldsmith Maid broke the record four times again, her aggregate reduction of the record being two and three-quarter seconds. Though the trotting reductions this year are not so great—being only 1½ seconds—yet it is vastly more difficult achievement than that of either 1859 or 1874. The lower the record, the harder to break it, and the difficulty increases in a geometrical ratio.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

In the Far East.

Affairs in the far east are still in an unsettled condition. The Russians are getting their troops in readiness on the Corean frontier, and the Japanese military authorities are mobilizing their forces and giving orders to the transportation companies to be ready for emergencies. Japan seems determined to maintain its claims to ascendancy in Corea, while it demands equal railway rights in Manchuria. Russia, meanwhile, purues its steadily aggressive diplomacy, the latest fruit of which is reported to be a treaty giving it a practically complete commercial and military ascendancy in Manchuria. At the same time its officials give the impression that Russia will not assume the initiative in the event of a conflict, but will act so as to put the responsibility for beginning a conflict upon Japan. The situation is decidedly delicate if not critical, and bids fair to occupy the attention of the rest of the world for some time to come.

Death of Mr. Lecky.

W. E. H. Lecky, whose death is announced, will rank high among the modern historians of the philosophical school. His "History of the Rise of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," "History of European Morals" and "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" are his masterpieces, and these great works have won a permanent and widespread fame in Europe and America. Lecky was born in Dublin 65 years ago, and was a graduate of Trinity college.

General Staff Work.

The work of the general staff not only includes the maintenance of the utmost possible efficiency in the army, but also the consideration of plans which might have to be put into execution in case an attack were made anywhere that would involve American interests. In pursuance of the latter purpose, experienced officers of the United States army have been assigned as military attaches at the capitals of South American republics. The war department has hitherto been represented in this way only at the principal American embassies in Europe. The new general staff of the army has mapped out a plan for the gathering of military information abroad, which involves the detail of an army officer as military attache at the capital of every country of any importance. This line of work is now considered of particular importance in South America. If the Monroe doctrine is ever put to a hostile test, it will be in that quarter, and in such event the general staff at Washington would be in possession of information that would doubtless be of the highest value.

Our Cuban Naval Stations.

The work of constructing two United States naval stations in Cuba—one at Bahia Honda on the north coast and one at Guantanamo on the south coast—will soon begin. The need of these stations is constantly becoming more apparent. The certainty that an isthmian canal will soon be under way and the attitude of certain European powers make the necessity of a permanent American naval force in the Caribbean apparent. The vessels of this force must have at hand adequate provision of coal and other supplies and facilities for making minor repairs. It is a little unfortunate that the attitude of a part of Cuba's population toward the United States is such that it may become necessary to defend these naval stations against the very people whose government has granted the sites for them. But the United States is quite equal to the task, even if the Cuban government itself should cease to conduct itself correctly towards this country.

The Stock Market.

Suspensions of trust companies of importance at Baltimore and of banks at Pittsburg and elsewhere failed to have much effect, other than of a momentary character, on the stock market. In fact, as soon as Wall street was assured that the troubles growing out of these occurrences were of a local character and were not liable to spread, there was a sharp recovery in stock exchange prices. Unlike the results which followed recent announcements of embarrassments and difficulties in various financial quarters, no heavy liquidation made its appearance last week, nor does it appear that the institutions which succumbed were directly interested in securities for which there is a market at the stock exchanges. Commitments in respect to a Mexican railroad constituted the cause assigned for the downfall of one of the Baltimore institutions, and unfavorable ventures in local real estate and building operations for the other, while the principal banking difficulty at Pittsburg seems to have been the result of unwise financiering connected with the acquisition of other small banks, plus a participation in financing some industrials which have had a small measure of success of late.

Our Abyssinian Mission.

Robert P. Skinner, the United States consul at Marseilles, France, has started on his special mission to Abyssinia, a country with which the relations of the United States have hitherto been limited. American trade in that region is, however, increasing, and it is believed to be capable, with systematic management, of much greater development. The object of the present mission is threefold. It includes the opening of diplomatic relations with the government of Emperor Menelik, the presentation of a special invitation to that potentate to visit the St. Louis exposition, and incidentally the gathering of information for the benefit of the department of agriculture. Much good may result from Consul Skinner's mission, which is under the direction of the state department.

The Copper Litigation.

Sensational incidents have not been lacking heretofore in the interminable and complicated litigation which has been carried on between the Amalgamated Copper company interests, representing the Anaconda, the Boston & Montana and other mines at or near Butte, and what is known as the Heinze interests, forming the United Copper company. The fall in the market for copper itself would, of course, be a valid reason for a reduction in the dividends on Amelgamated Copper stock to a basis of 2 per cent per annum and for the shrinkage in the price of this stock in Wall street. Still the litigation in question has also been a factor in the matter, and, despite frequent rumors that a settlement between the contending factions was possible, the struggle only seems to have become more bitter. Last week's developments embrace decisions against the Amalgamated interest in regard to the title to very valuable mining properties and an injunction by the Montana courts against the payment to that company of dividends on the stocks which it holds in its constituent companies, it is, however, a very novel proceeding which has has just been announced by the Amalgamated management, involving nothing less than the closing down of its mines, smelters and other industrial properties in Montana, thereby throwing some 30,000 men out of employment. The efficacy of such a move as an adjunct to litigation may be doubteod, but it is certainly regarded in Wall street as another unfavorable sign for copper stocks and the copper trade.

An Elephant Battery Coming Into Action

This is a photo of one of the guns of the three elephant batteries first introduced in India. The elephants were used in the Durbar ceremonies at Delhi last January and from there they were transferred to the supply and transport department. The photo shows the gun just coming into action; the sergeant near the head elephant is doubling round to help unlimber—unhook the gun from the limber, one of the men is seen taking advantage of the mounted officer's back being turned to make a purchase from a native fruit vender.

These elephant batteries were stationed at Jansi, Rawal Pindi, and were a source of a good deal of interest to both the civil and military population, the huge animals being so easily handled by their mahouts or drivers on ceremonial parades.

When marching past in line the drivers make them salute by extending their trunks straight up in front of them. They are punished for misbehavior in very much the same way as a soldier is, by being given so many days' defaulters' drill, which consists of doing fatigue work in and around barracks after the ordinary drill and duties are finished. The elephants "defaulters" consist of being harnessed to a large stone roller used for rolling the polo grounds and cricket pitches in different parts of the station. They are particularly adapted to the work on account of the flatness of their feet.

Baby Elk at Walbridge Zoo.

Toledo Daily Blade, October 24.

Last Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock, a baby elk was born in the shelter house at Walbridge park. The calf weighs about 35 pounds, and is nearly 30 inches in height. Numerous white spots give the otherwise brown coat a mottled appearance. He is a particularly sturdy little fellow, and when not sleeping in a corner of the shelter house, he is following the mother around with steps that are both awkward and graceful at the same time. His only claim to distinguishing characteristic is his tendency to wildness. At the approach of a stranger he cannot scamper away fast enough. Even with Keener St. Auben he shows signs of uneasiness, and trembles with fear at the touch of his hand. He gives promise of becoming a fine animal when full grown. A large number of people visited the park Sunday to see the baby.

Concerning The New Wagner Statue in Berlin.

In Spite of the Bad Blood Which It Has Made, Germany Thinks the Monument Worth All It Cost.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—Here is the first sketch that has been made of the famous Wagner monument, the ceremony of unveiling which finally was carried out the other day, although neither the surviving members of the Wagner family nor any of the most prominent Wagner conductors and singers saw fit to grace the occasion with their presence. Of course, Berlin still feels disgusted over the dismal fizzle which turned what was intended to be a national event into a private celebration instituted—and paid for—by Herr Leichner, president of the monument committee, but there is immense satisfaction with the work itself and nothing but praise for Gustav Eberlein, its designer. Artists who have inspected the statue declare that the upturned face of the composer as he listens to the voice of Inspiration is intensely lifelike, while the figures about the pedestal are admitted to be beautifully done.

The figure at the base of the monument is, of course, Wolfram von Eschenbach, the great German bard, that on the left Tannhauser returning from his pilgrimage to Rome; that on the right, Brunnhilde bewailing the dead Siegfried; while at the back is a group representing Alberich grasping the Ring from the Rhine Maidens.

What might be called the "inside history" of the remarkable controversy over this statue of the great German composer has been told in such a fragmentary fashion that folk in America must have rather a vague notion of what it all has been about.

As a matter of fact the explanations offered since the monument committee had the support of the German musical

THE WAGNER STATUE.

Current Events.

Ernest A. Hamlyn, London, agent of Joseph Chamberlain to investigate tariff, reached Chicago and declared America's greatness due to protection.

Arbitration treaties between France and Italy, Holland and Norway and Sweden, now being negotiated, according to Baron d' Estournelles de Constant.

Joseph Chamberlain, in address at Newcastle, declared tariff question is national, not party, and that British progress in past was not due to free trade.

Mrs. E. T. Arnold, in address to Chicago Commons club, declared husband and wife can live happily without love, by using self-control and good manners.

Steamer South Portland, from Portland (Ore.) to San Francisco, wrecked on Cape Blanco and 14 of 36 persons on board believed lost.

Treaty giving Russia control of Manchuria reported concluded by czar's minister at Pekin; agreement made to conduct any war with third power arising from it.

Senator Poirier, in Canadian parliament at Ottawa, urged "calling a halt" on cessions to the United States, which he declared may involve independence of the dominion.

Stuyvesant Fish, in Chicago interview, declared business too good for railroad securities to decline further; Wall street's troubles due largely to lost confidence.

J. J. Hill, in address to irrigation congress at Bismarck, N. D., declared charge for moving freight in northwest has dropped from $2.51 per ton in 1882 to $5 in 1900.

Charles Kratz, the alleged St. Louis boodler, is arrested in Mexico and held for extradition on bribery charge.

The farmers of a small section of southern Illinois have discovered that red top grass is a profitable crop, and sold $300,000 worth last year.

Partial investigation of alleged land frauds in the northwest is said to show that at least five United States senators are connected with the scandal.

John Alexander Dowie tells a New York audience he hopes to convert the pope and bring him into Zion. Several of the checks sent him prove to be worthless.

Judge Clancy of Butte, Mont., enjoins the payment of dividends to the Amalgamated Copper company, which orders all plants closed, rendering 12,000 men idle.

Governor Taft cables from the Philippines that no more silver will be purchased, the supply of coins now in the islands being considered sufficient for all the needs required.

Chauncey Dewey, the Chicago millionaire ranchman, his son and foremen are under arrest in Kansas on indictments charging them with fencing government land for pasture.

President Roosevelt confers with Attorney General Knox and Special Attorneys Charles J. Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad regarding the prosecution of men indicted for postoffice frauds.

Canada is still bitter on the Alaskan award. In the Dominion parliament a government spokesman declared it not judicial, while the leader of the opposition says the United States has again secured a betrayal of Canadian interests.

Senator Quay informed President he will retire when present term ends.

Arbitration treaty with Great Britain agitated and negotiations may be resumed.

Germany assured by Russia that she will remain on defensive if Corean ports are occupied by Japan; latter must not cross Yalu river.

W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, likely to lose $50,000 left him by Philo S. Bennett, New Haven, Conn., because of blunder Bryan made in drawing Bennett's will.

Killing of incurables advocated by the Rev. Marie St. C. Wright of Lenox Avenue Unitarian church, New York, in address at State Medical society banquet.

Income of average Chicago family estimated at Hull House Woman's club at $12 weekly, and apportionment advised at $2.30 for rent and $4 for food.

State bank of Lockport (Ill.) placed in receiver's hands; liabilities $100,000. Federal National bank of Pittsburg, Pa., closed with $1,900,000 owing depositors.

C. M. Schwab accused by Lewis Nixon with wrecking shipbuilding trust; $2,800,000 for Bethlehem plant appropriated over Nixon's protest that trust would fail.

Robert S. Lewin, right guard in Baltimore (Md.) medical college football team, died of heart failure during game with Annapolis; no injury discovered by physicians.

California raisin crop for year 80,000,000 pounds; excess over 1902, 6,000,000.

War insurance on Russian vessels advanced to 20 shillings by Lloyds, because of threatened outlook in east; Japan and Russia competing for Welsh coal.

World's pacing record broken by Dan Patch at Memphis in 1:56¼—fastest mile made by harness; runner with dirt shield driven in advance.

Attempt to force action on isthmian canal threatened by Senator Morgan during extra session; resolution will be excluded to prevent delaying Cuban treaty.

W. H. Landvogt, 29 years in postal service, resigned at postmaster general's request following disclosure that his son is employed by firm with supply contract.

Evidence of grafting by Chicago labor leaders probably will be presented to October grand jury by contractors; disclosures like those made in New York expected.

Complaint made in Canadian parliament by Sir Mackenzie Bowell that in negotiations where Canada is concerned command of ports is given United States.

Minnie Healy mine, worth $10,000,000, awarded by Butte (Mont.) district court to F. A. Heinze; Amalgamated enjoined from operating Boston and Montana.

Five United States senators, rich lumbermen and many interior department officials involved in enormous frauds in government lands, discovered by secret service.

Rev. William E. Lecky, the historian and critic of political and social events and customs, is dead in London.

The work on the new Indiana Harbor ship canal, to connect Lake Michigan and the Calumet river began Oct. 24.

Rear Admiral Bradford, in a report, says the heavy turret guns on United States battleships are useless in a heavy sea.

Rice growing in the south and west is rapidly increasing and proves a profitable crop that is easily grown with irrigation.

Our Presidents

A handsome photogravure of all the Presidents from Washington to Roosevelt. Size 18x24 inches. A picture for every true American home. Price, 45 cents, or pictures and Weekly Blade 1 year, 65 cents.

Ladies of the White House

A companion picture to Our Presidents—the wives of all the Presidents. Price, 45 cents, or, with the Weekly Blade 1 year, 65 cents.

The Blade "Xtra"

DESCRIPTION

MOVEMENT—17 jeweled, 16 size, adjusted to heat and cold.

CASE—20-year, 16 size, engine turned, hunting..... $18.00

This watch cannot be purchased at any store for less than $30.00.

We have only a limited number. If you want one you must get your order in at once. It is the greatest watch bargain ever offered Blade readers. If you intend buying a watch, this is your opportunity to get a fine movement at a very low price. It will pay you to take advantage of this opportunity. It will never come to you again.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Our Watch Leader:

B I. For Men:

A 20-year, gold filled, open face, S. B. & B. plain or engine turned, 16 size case, fitted with 7 jewel Elgin or Waltham movement $9.50

C I. For Ladies:

A 20-year, gold filled plain or engine turned, 6 size hunting case, fitted with 7 jewel Elgin or Waltham movement $10.75

All Watches are sent by registered mail. Get your orders in early before the holiday rush begins.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

$7.00 and $7.50

A handsome gold filled hunting case, guaranteed to wear ten years, fitted with a 7-jeweled N. Y. Standard movement.

16 size $7 50
12 size 7 00

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Keep Warm With The Blade's

Gem Oak Heater

The best all-around heater on the market. The cheapest. Our price..... $11.00

The GEM OAK is full standard size, handsomely ornamented, is superior in material, workmanship and operation to any other heating stove you can buy. Description:

Fire work swing top; the panels on fire doors fret work and nickeled; has a large ornamental fire-pot ring, with side foot rail suspended from the fire-pot ring made in three sections, and is interchangeable; shaker-draw center grate for coal, double section; cut-off grate for wood; steel nickel plated top ring; nickel plated knobs and foot rails, with a large wired and bailed ash-pan; shaker and lifter. The body is made out of 16-gauge black planished steel, made especially for Oak stoves.

This stove will give you great satisfaction and excellent service.

These stoves are carefully crated and shipped by freight. Purchaser pays freight on receipt of goods.

If you need a heating stove, this is the one for you to buy.

Our Price for this Gem Oak Heater and the Weekly Blade one year is only..... $11

Address your orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Fancy Waist, No. 9153, and Five-Gored Skirt, No. 9155.

Pale blue satin taffeta is used for this stylish toilette, with white lace and black velvet for trimming.

The waist is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the back and front and is quite narrow under the arms.

A fancy scalloped collar of lace extends over the shoulders and has long tabs in front. It is edged with black velvet and chenille fringe.

Caps in the sleeves have two tucks near the edge. The sleeve is made with box plaits at the back and attached to a cuff that is narrow in front and flares in a deep point at the back. The sleeve is fitted closely at shoulder and wrist and attains its greatest width at the elbow.

The skirt is shaped with five gores, a front gore, narrow sides and wide circular backs that are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed.

Extensions added at the lower part of the side gore are arranged in plaits one turning toward the front and the other back. They provide additional flare at the hem and give the effect of a broad box plait.

Above the plaits on each side is a half-inch tuck arranged to conceal the seam. The skirt touches in front and has a graceful sweep at the back.

Costumes in this mode are made of foulard, peau de soie, Lansdowne, voile and crepe de chine, with chiffon embroidery, velvet, panne or stamped out velvet for trimmings.

To make the waist in the medium size will require 2 yards of material, 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of lace. The pattern, No. 9153, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 5 yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9155, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Eight-Gored Skirt, No. 9138.

For heavy cloth fabrics, skirts with many gores which give long graceful lines, are more favored than flounce models. The illustration shows an eight-gored skirt developed in gray zibeline.

The skirt is fitted smoothly around the

9138—Ladies' Eight Gored Skirt.
22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in. waist.

waist and hips without darts. Two tucks on each side of the front gore graduate in depth toward the hem and are stitched down only part way, the fulness below the stitching providing additional flare at the foot.

Three narrow side gores are closely adjusted from belt to knee, but flare smartly from that point to the lower edge. The back gore has tucks on each side similar to those used in front. They, too, are stitched down part way forming a double box-plait.

The skirt touches in front and has a graceful train at the back. It is an appropriate mode for serge, cheviot, melton or tweed with braid or fine cords of velvet to finish the side seams. The lower edge may also be trimmed if a fancy skirt is desired.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 6¼ yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9138, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch awist measure.

Long Coat, With Military Cape, No. 9144.

Russian green cheviot is used for this stylish garment. This shade is particularly becoming to children who have pretty pink and white complexion.

The coat fits well on the shoulders and hangs loosely in a box effect to the hem, completely covering the frock worn beneath. The adjustment is made with shoulder and underarm seams, the coat

9144—Girls' Long Coat with Military Cape.
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

closing in single-breasted style with round gold buttons.

Narrow upper and under portions in the sleeves are extended at the hand to form narrow wristbands. The full back portions are gathered and arranged on these wristbands, over which they droop well at the back.

A long military cape is fitted closely over the shoulders with small darts. It may be included in the neck seam with the standing collar or made to fasten on with invisible hooks and eyes. The latter plan is a good one for coats made of heavy cloth that can be worn for fall or winter and with or without the cape.

Garments in this style may be made of broadcloth, heavy zibeline or double-faced cloaking and lined throughout with satin, or the coat may be finished without lining and the cape only faced if preferred.

To make the coat for a girl of 8 years will require 2½ yards of material 54 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9144, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Fancy Waist, With Drop Yoke, No. 9146, and Seven-Gored Skirt, With or Without Yoke, No. 9077.

Ecru barege is used for this stylish costume, with white lace and turquoise blue velvet for trimming. The velvet matches the spots in the material.

The waist is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining which closes in the

9146—Misses' Fancy Waist with Drop Yoke.
9077—Misses' Seven Gored Skirt.
Waist, 12, 14 and 16 years.
Skirt, 12, 14 and 16 years.

center back. Full fronts are gathered at the neck and blouse over the velvet girdle. The backs are plain across the shoulders and have slight fulness at the waist.

A drop yoke of lace has long tabs back and front. It is included in the neck seam with a transparent lace collar. The yoke and collar are piped with velvet.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely and are very wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged at the top of deep gauntlet cuffs. These are pointed back and front, with trimming to match that used on the yoke.

Seven gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed to present a perfectly plain appearance. The plaits may be stitched part way down if preferred.

The front gore and shallow yoke portion are in one piece, small darts fitting the yoke closely at the belt. The yoke may be omitted and the gore extended to the waist if desired. In this case the yoke is covered with lace that also passes across the top of the front. It is edged with velvet.

Extensions added at the back of each gore near the lower edge are arranged in backward-turning plaits that are flatly pressed and provide additional sweep at the hem. The gored portion is sheath-fitting and adjusted on the belt under the yoke.

Dresses in this style are made of Lansdowne, serge, Henrietta, granite cloth or soft woolen mixed fabrics, with velvet, silk, panne or Persian embroidery for trimming.

To make the waist for a miss of 14 years will require 1¾ yards of material 44 inches wide, with seven-eighths yard of lace. The pattern, No. 9146, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

To make the skirt for a miss of 14 years will require four yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9077, is cut in asizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Shirt Waist, No. 9133.

Military effects in shirt waists are very attractive and entirely new. A waist in this style is shown here developed in light gray French flannel with dark blue trimming and tiny nickel buttons.

The foundation is a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders and has slight fulness at the belt.

Tucks in the fronts are stitched down part way and the waist blouses slightly at the belt. Fancy bands of blue are applied on the fronts and form a vest. The closing is made invisible at the left side under the band.

A fancy collar with pointed tab completes the neck. Small buttons are used in clusters of three on collar and straps.

The sleeve is shaped with a narrow upper and wide under the seam coming on top of the sleeve. They fit the upper arm closely and are gathered at the lower edge where the fulness is arranged on a cuff of blue, which is narrow at the wrist and flare abruptly.

Narrow blue velvet ribbon edges the collar, cuffs and trimming bands. A blue velvet belt is fastened with a silver buckle. Waists in this style are made of serge, cheviot, cashmere or ladies' cloth and trimmed with contrasting material.

To make the waist in the medium size

9133—Ladies' Shirt Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

will require 2¼ yards of material 44 inches wide, with 1 yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9133, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Girls' Tucked Dress, No. 9131.

This dressy little frock is made of rose-colored albatross, with black velvet and heavy ecru insertin for trimming.

It is mounted on a fitted body lining that closes in the center back. The waist is plain across the shoulders and blouses smartly over the narrow lace belt.

In front clusters of three tucks alternate with bands of lace forming a square yoke. The tucks provide additional fulness which blouses prettily. A plain black velvet collar completes the neck.

One-piece sleeves fit the upper arm closely, but increase in width at the elbow, where they are very wide. The fulness is arranged on velvet cuffs that are narrow in front and extend to deep points at the back.

A shallow yoke in the skirt is fitted smoothly around the waist and closes invisibly at the back under two inverted plaits. The skirt portion is tucked to correspond with the blouse and attached to the lower edge of the yoke. It flares stylishly at the hem.

Bands of lace trim the plain spaces between the clusters of tucks and narrow bands finish the edges of the cuffs and yoke.

Dresses in this mode may be made of one fabric and trimmed with velvet, lace, silk, braid and ribbon. Soft materials like

9131—Girl's Tucked Dress.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

cashmere, veiling and granite cloth are most appropriate, as heavier fabrics do not tuck well.

To make the dress for a girl of 8 years will require 2⅛ yards of material 36 inches wide, with ¾ yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9131, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ROUNDLY SCORED BRYAN

Judge Stoddard's Plain Words in Bennett Will Case.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27.—William J. Bryan's testimony about the circumstances of the will he drew for his friend, Philo S. Bennett, of New York, was closed last night and the arguments of counsel for both sides on probating the will were made.

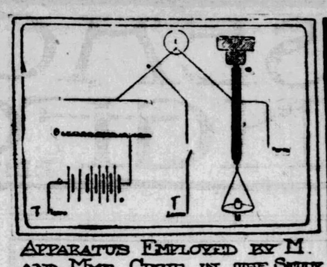
Lawyer Hewitt declared that the will and the outside sealed package containing the bequest to the Bryans were legal, and that Mr. Bennett occupied months in drawing up the will.

Judge Stoddard said: "This will was prepared at Bryan's dictation. It has never been held in any state that a lawyer can write himself heir to a considerable extent to a friend's property. It would be a disgrace to allow it. The abuses of fortune hunters of Roman times have been thrown out by the common law. The safety of the community, as well as the honor of the profession, is at stake. By what rule of decency does he go behind my back and say to my client what he did? To my mind it stamps the morality of the man."

Parks' Heavy Bonds.

New York, Oct. 22.—Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's union, who was indicted on a charge of perjury, and was to have appeared in court yesterday, surrendered himself today. He said he had been in New Jersey on business connected with the union. Parks was released under an additional bond of $5,000 on the perjury indictment. He is under a total of $23,000 bonds on indictments alleging extortion and perjury.

NEW WONDERS IN RADIUM.



APPARATUS EMPLOYED BY M. AND MME. CURIE IN THE STUDY OF RADIOACTIVITY.

THE SPINTHARISCOPE.

Radium, the new substance that is now calling forth the greatest systematized efforts by the most brilliant scientific investigators both here and abroad, is rapidly unfolding new properties that seemingly defy the laws of nature, astound the senses and mystify the human mind. Only a fortnight has elapsed since the new property of radium was discovered by Professor Curie. In the New York Herald of recent date I described how radium had been found to emit heat and maintain a temperature of three degrees higher than the air which surrounds it.

It was over this statement of Curie that the eminent body of scientists who have been working on the problem of heat emissions of radium became divided into two factions—those on the one hand maintaining the truth of the assertion and those on the other that the statement was irreconcilable in virtue of the established laws of the conservation of energy.

But now it has been conclusively demonstrated by Professor Curie that radium not only possesses this remarkable property but that its rate of heat emission remains unchanged regardless of the temperature of the element which surrounds it—that is, there is no perceptible variation when the air that surrounds it is 90 degrees or that of 312 degrees, when it becomes liquid air.

If radium is immersed in liquid hydrogen, which is the greatest cold yet produced, it begins to emit more heat, instead of being cooled, as one would naturally expect. These experiments, however, have failed to indicate in the slightest degree how radium can maintain its constant heat-giving powers; it has been suggested that radio-active matter obtained its power of absorbing heat and then giving it out just as a pebble embedded in a piece of ice and heated by the sun's rays would cause the ice closest to it to melt.

Professor J. J. Thomson has calculated that the electric charge in the radium atoms would by their disruption supply the amount of energy it radiates for 30,000 years before its internal energy was completely used up. And all this energy in the form of heat is produced without anything burning, without any change in its molecular or atomic structure being altered in any way.

Yet with all its inexplicable properties and mysterious actions radium is not to be regarded as a supernormal element or that perpetual motion has been obtained, for radium can be obtained by the usual method of chemical analysis, forming salts and acids as do other and better known substances, and its atomic weight has been determined as accurately as some of the other rarer elements, all of which shows that it is of the earth earthy.

A beautiful little instrument invented by Sir William Crookes, and called by him the "spinthariscope," has been placed upon the market for viewing the emanations of a minute quantity of radium and demonstrating its marvelous radio-active properties. To those who are in possession of a good microscope the spinthariscope is in the form of a microscope slide and is prepared by placing a small quantity of radium in front of a fluorescent screen, and upon examination through the microscope the scintillations can be observed in a very satisfactory manner.

The object of the fluorescent screen is to transform the invisible emanations of radium into waves of light the eye is capable of perceiving. This is done by permitting the radium emanations to impinge upon the fluorescent screen, which, in turn, emits radiations longer than those absorbed by it and thus rendering them visible.

A pocket spinthariscope is a clever device for viewing radio-activity phenomena without a high priced miscroscope. It consists of a tube one and a half inches long, with a fluorescent screen at one end, a movable pointer carrying the radium being placed over it, and above them a powerful lens contained in a sliding tube. In this case the microscope is not required.

Radium bulbs have also been placed on the market and are employed in the treatment of lupus, cancer, etc. The bulbs consist of ten milligrams of radium. The front of the bulb consists of an aluminum casing which is only one-hundredth of an inch in thickness and is transparent to the radium emanations. Behind the radium is placed a backing of lead one-tenth of an inch thick, to cut off its effects.

One of the methods applied by the Curies to detect the presence of radium or other substances having radio-active properties is by means of an electroscope. The apparatus is shown above. This method is based on the fact that radium emanations make the air in proximity to it a conductor of electricity. The radio-active substance to be determined is placed on the metal plate B; the second plate A being placed above the plate B, which is charged electrically by the battery P, which is connected to earth at T; the plate A is also connected to the earth through the switch C. In this way the two plates are oppositely charged with electricity to a high degree, which is registered by the electrometer at E. In this way radio-active substances may be detected and determined, and it is said that this method is a thousand times more sensitive than spectrum analysis and a million times more sensitive than chemical analysis.

There are other bodies capable of emitting heat radiations, such as polonium, actinium and thorium, and at the present writing it seems clear that some of our theories relating to physics will have to be very greatly modified if not indeed rewritten.—A. Frederick Collins in the New York Herald.

CRESCEUS TO RETIRE.

Will Make Last Trial Against Time at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Oct. 27.—George H. Ketcham, owner of the champion stallion, Cresceus, said yesterday that the horse had suffered only trivial injury at Sapulpa, I. T., last Saturday, and was not hurt about the legs.

Mr. Ketcham said Cresceus' effort 'to lower the mile record over a half-mile track Saturday would be absolutely his last trial against time.

"Cresceus will never again try to break a record after his effort Saturday," said Mr. Ketcham. "It will be absolutely his last trial. I intend to send him to Toledo, and thereafter he will be in the stud."

TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—A dedication ceremony of the greatest magnitude since the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition itself, was conducted on the exposition grounds this afternoon in the dedication of the Temple of Fraternity, a building of immense proportions, in which meetings of the fraternal organizations of the country will be held. The style of the structure is an adaptation of the Parthenon at Athens and contains eighty rooms, a large hall and an open court in the center.

The ceremony began with a parade to the fair grounds in which scores of national fraternal organizations were represented. The long line of uniforms and symbols of the different organizations, presented in many respects, though on a smaller scale, a counterpart of the processions that lent pomp and ceremony to the dedication of the fair.

When the procession had reached the fair grounds the long line was augmented by the procession of the women's auxiliary branches of the orders, and the line of march was then directed to the temple. Thousands of people surrounded the buildings, the trains having brought a large number of visitors into the city.

President Francis, of the world's fair, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by President Noah M. Given, of the Fraternal building association.

The flag of the fair was then unfurled above the building by Mrs. George J. Frankel, secretary of the auxiliary board, the ceremony being conducted by C. F. Hatfield, secretary of the board of directors of the World's Fair Fraternal Building association. Speeches by Lee W. Squires, president of the Associated Fraternities of America; Mrs. G. J. Miller, president of the Auxiliary Board of Lady Managers; E. O. Wood, president of the National Fraternal Congress, and Lieut. Gov. Northcott, of Illinois, followed.

ALASKA SEAL HERDS.

Columbus, O., Oct. 24.—James Judge, of this city, who is assistant sealing agent for the government and has spent the last ten years engaged in this work on the Aleutian islands, is in the city on his way to Washington to report the condition of things there. He will spend the winter in Washington giving congressional committees such information as he has secured, and return to Alaska in May. He says the international compact made by the government with Canada as to pelagic fishing has proven not sufficient to preserve the seal herds. He estimates the number of animals in the waters there now at not more than a fifth of the number when he went there. It was supposed that the provision against killing seals along shore would be sufficient, but he says vessels now lie 150 miles off the islands and kill seals by the thousand. Late in the year after the female seals have brought forth their young they go out to the feeding grounds, leaving their young along shore. It is then that the off-shore sealers get in their work killing the mothers and of course the young die for want of care.

F. A. Heinze says the shut-down of all the Montana plants of the Amalgamated Copper company is the result of a stock-jobbing scheme in New York.

STRIKERS USE DYNAMITE

Mine Owners Fighting Unions in Spain.

Bilbab, Spain, Oct. 27.—The striking miners destroyed with dynamite during the night a railroad roundhouse and the electric light and telephone plant. The strike, which has now spread to all the mines in the district, causes great anxiety, as the employers persist in refusing to consider the demands for the weekly payment of wages until the men resume work. The aim of the employers, it is said, is to induce the men to negotiate with them directly, without the intervention of the unions. The Socialists are taking a prominent part in the agitation.

DYNAMITE ON TRAIN.

New York, Oct. 24.—Three freight cars, one of them loaded with dynamite, that had broken away from a freight train on the Harlem river branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at Bay Chester early today collided with the remainder of the train at the bottom of a steep decline, and the car with the explosive in it was blown up, demolishing three other cars. The engineer, Thomas Corrigan, was thrown off his seat and was for a few minutes slightly stunned. He managed to regain his presence of mind, however, and shut off the steam, bringing the train to a stop.

Nearly every house in Bay Chester suffered damage from the explosion. A woman who was thrown from bed is believed to be the only person who was injured by the explosion.

A policeman who was crossing the tracks a mile from the scene was knocked down by the concussion.

The three detached cars and the rear car of the main portion of the train were burned.

Within half a mile of Bay Chester station not a pane of glass in any of the houses remained intact.

In West Chester village almost a panic reigned. Men rushed to the postoffice armed with clubs, guns and knives, believing that burglars had blown open the safe.

Two boat houses on Long Island Sound, half a mile away from the scene of the explosion, were wrecked.

There was some damage done at City Island.

MOVED THE VESSELS.

Elizabethport, N. J., Oct. 22.—The cruiser Chattanooga and the torpedo boats Nicholson and O'Brien, which were under construction at the Crescent shipyards today, were towed by government tugs to the Brooklyn navy yard, where the work on them will be finished. A big government lighter carried away every piece of government property belonging to the cruiser and the gunboats. Neither the sheriff nor any of his deputies was present and no remonstrance was made against the removal of the vessels. The cruiser and the two torpedo boats were replevined by the United States government from the control of the sheriff of Union county, who has held the Chattanooga on a libel for $10,000 on a claim made by Babcock & Wilcox, who supplied the boilers for the cruisers.

BATTLESHIP MISSOURI.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The new battleship Missouri proved herself the queen of the seas in her class in her speed trial trip over the Cape Ann course yesterday with weather conditions of a considerably handicapping nature. Steaming over a course of thirty-three nautical miles and return the battleship made an average speed of 18.05 knots per hour, which, with tidal corrections greatly in her favor, it is believed will advance it to 18.22 knots, a new world's record for battleships.

British educators on the Mosely commission are surprised to find the President's son in a public school, touching elbows with all sorts of children.

DOWIE DISOWNS FATHER

"Elijah" Tells of His Illegitimate Birth.

New York, Oct. 27.—In a broken voice, with tears streaming down his face, and his body shaking with emotion, John Alexander Dowie stood on the platform in Madison Square Garden last night, before an audience of ten thousand persons and announced that in truth he was not the son of John Murray Dowie, of Essex, Iowa, from whom he takes his patronymic, but of a British army officer of high family by a "Scotch marriage." He heaped villification and denunciation upon John Murray Dowie, who he declared, had made his mother believe her marriage to Dowie's father

DR. A. J. GLADSTONE DOWIE

was shameful, and the army officer having been taken away by his relatives, his mother in the first flush of her shame had sought to give her son a name by marrying John Murray Dowie. The revelation was made at the end of an hour's tirade against the press of this city, its treatment of his work and himself being styled a "conspiracy of falsehood," the reporters denounced as "yellow dogs, poisonous reptiles who have wrecked thousands of homes and broken thousands of hearts."

A. J. Gladstone Dowie, the 27-year-old son of "Elijah," his father says, has never been kissed. His restoring parent denies newspaper reports that the son recently said "damn" while at a ball game, and had his ears boxed for doing it. Returning from college, young Dowie was asked if wine, woman and song had got the better of him.

"No, father," he proudly replied. "Such a thing could not be."

The Mexican Dollar.

Manila, Oct. 24.—The board of Philippine commissioners has just issued a proclamation announcing the demonitization of the Mexican dollar on and after January 1, 1904. Until that date the coin will be accepted at all the government offices at the usual rate, which is equivalent to 50 cents American money.

AN ODD THEFT.

Columbus, O., Oct. 24.—E. M. Helwagen, a well known Columbus lawyer, says he has been victimized by the most polite and accommodating thief he ever heard of. Yesterday morning when he entered his office, he picked up a pawn ticket lying on the floor. He simply glanced at it, and noted what it was and laid it away in his desk, supposing that some attache of the office had lost it and would inquire about it. He had forgotten about the matter when there was a call at his telephone and he was asked for. A male voice asked if he had found a pawn ticket. He admitted that he had. "Well take it and get your overcoat," said the unknown man at the other end. Mr. Halwagen said it was not his; that he had only one overcoat and that was at his home. "I don't think it is," said the man. "If I were you I would make inquiry, and see. You will find that your overcoat is pawned and that ticket will get it. Goodbye." Mr. Helwagen made every effort to get the name of the person talking but was "rung off."

Inquiry at home developed that it was even so. His overcoat was gone. The thief who took it had pawned it and was then considerate enough to the owner to slip the pawn ticket under his office door, so that all he would have to do would be to present the ticket and get the coat. The loser was the pawnbroker.

THE SHORTER ROUTE.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 24.—President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe road, announces that as soon as the present flurry in Wall street is ended that a 230 mile cut off will be built to shorten the main line of the road. The new line will start at Belen, 30 miles south of Tibunquerque and run east to Texico, Tex., where connection will be made with the Santa Fe system operated south from Kansas. When this line is completed the portion of the road from LaJunta to Albuquerque will be abandoned for overland purposes. The highest grade on the new cut off will be sixty-six feet to the mile and that only for a short distance. On the overland route the altitude is 7,607 feet at Raton and 7,241 at Glorieta.

MUST MOVE OR QUIT.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Because of strikes and labor troubles generally Rand McNally & Co., the largest map and railroad publishing house in the country, is to abandon Chicago and a $1,000,000 building and plant which the company planned to enter next year has been abandoned.

The firm has petitioned the circuit court for an injunction restraining the striking Franklin press feeders from interfering with its business.

"We have either got to move or go out of business," said President Andrew McNally. "We are paying higher wages than is paid in New York and 20 per cent higher than Milwaukee, and those cities are in keen competition with us. The unions were conservative up to a few years ago. Now there is no end to their demands. We are going out of Chicago."

BUSY DOCTOR

Sometimes Overlooks a Point.

The physician is such a busy man that he sometimes overlooks a valuable point to which his attention may be called by an intelligent patient who is a thinker.

"About a year ago my attention was called to Grape-Nuts by one of my patients," says a physician of Cincinnati.

"At the time my own health was bad and I was pretty well run down but I saw in a minute that the theories behind Grape-Nuts were perfect and if the food was all that was claimed for it it was a perfect food so I commenced to use Grape-Nuts with warm milk twice a day and in a short time began to improve in every way and I am now much stronger, feel 50 per cent better and weigh more than I ever did in my life.

"I know that all of this good is due to Grape-Nuts and I am firmly convinced that the claims made for the food are true. I have recommended and still recommend the food to a great many of my patients with splendid results and in some cases the improvement of patients on this fine food has been wonderful.

"As a brain and nerve food, in fact as a general food, Grape-Nuts stand alone."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

INCREASE YOUR HEIGHT

FROM TWO TO FIVE INCHES

Our Free Book Tells You How—This Startling Discovery Will Revolutionize the Physical Condition of Man and Woman—Every Man, Woman and Child Who Is Short Should Write Today.

Success Absolutely Guaranteed, Distance No Barrier—No Matter How Short You Are or What Your Age We Can Increase Your Height.

You Will Be Amazed at the Information Contained in Our Marvellous Book—A Postal Card Will Bring It.

IF YOU ARE SHORT YOU LOOK LIKE THIS WHEN WALKING WITH ANY ONE OF THE AVERAGE HEIGHT.

Of the many new discoveries, none has attracted so much attention in the scientific world as that made by K. Leo Minges, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Minges is to short men and women what the great wizard, Edison, is to electricity. He has demonstrated beyond any question or doubt that he has gathered more information relative to bone, muscle and sinew than any one else in existence. Mr. Minges is very modest in his claims. He has the interest of the general public at heart, and every short man or woman may write him in the fullest confidence, and they may rest assured that the confidence placed in him will be kept so closely that his most intimate friends will know nothing of it. Making people grow tall has been a hobby with Mr. Minges for years, and the results he has accomplished are startling to a high degree.

Mr. Minges has been employed by this institution at a great expense, and he is at the service of our patients and students without charge. Our methods and appliances are fully protected by patents, and we will vigorously prosecute any infringement thereon. By this method every man or woman not over fifty years of age can be made to grow from two to five inches. This system is highly indorsed by the leading physicians of the land. Several prominent institutions of learning have adopted this system for the physical development of their students. Our free book tells the interesting story of how Mr. Minges made his remarkable discovery. Would you like to increase your height from two to five inches? If so, you should read this remarkable book. Failure is absolutely impossible. Let us send you the absolute proof of this statement. Remember, a postal card will bring it. You are not asked to spend a single cent with us in order to get this information. Write today and you will receive the free book and full information tomorrow. When you write, be sure to state your exact height and weight, as well as the date of your birth; also give full information relative to your physical condition and we will outline a method of treatment for you and tell you just what you may expect if you decide to place your case in our hands. We give you all this information absolutely free. If you desire it, we can send you the statements of hundreds who have grown from two to five inches in height by following our methods. The results are quickly accomplished. Some grow an inch the first week. We have many students and patients who have grown as much as three inches in two months. The results are accomplished without any inconvenience to you whatever. The treatment can be sent to any part of the world and you can take it without the knowledge of your most intimate friends. Our free book and letters will be sent in plain envelope, if you prefer it. The book also contains illustrations which will interest any one. Ten thousand of these remarkable books will be given away absolutely free, postage prepaid, as long as the present edition lasts. All we ask in return for this is that you allow some friend who you think would like to increase his height, to read it. If you want a free copy, write today. Address The Cartilage Company, Dept. 37 A, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

WOULD REDUCE OUTPUT

Pig Iron Men to Vote on Plan to Cut 50 Per Cent.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 27.—The circular letter sent out by J. G. Butler, jr., of Youngstown, president of the Bessemer Furnace association, asking pig iron producers to vote on a plan to curtail the production 40 per cent this quarter, has not received very serious attention it is said because of the fact that the production will be curtailed close to 50 per cent. The original plan was to cut it down 25 per cent, but the furnace operators generally in this district are holding their output far below that from the simple scarcity of orders.

On the other hand the billet market is looking up. The demand has been increasing considerably within the last few weeks and is being filled from stock. The leading furnace operators look to a recovery in pig iron demand after the opening of the next quarter.

TAFT'S SUCCESSOR.

Manila, Oct. 22.—A committee appointed by the American chamber of commerce in this city appeared before the Philippine commission and submitted a cablegram to President Roosevelt recommending the appointment of a business man of the United States as a member of the commission upon the retirement of Gov. Taft. The commissioners present, while they raised no objection to the cable being forwarded to the President, declined to express any opinion on its merits. There is a pronounced objection here to the proposal that the President appoint Secretary Wintrop, ex-assistant executive secretary, to the vacancy, and several heads of the department say they will resign if Winthrop gets the position. It is said that the commission favors Gen. George W. Davis.

The news has just been received here that a band of Ladrones surprised the town of Iriga in the province of Ambos Camarines, Luzon, and killed the wife and uncle of the presidente and three volunteers. Before retiring they captured nine guns. Quofre, the leader of the Ladrones, was killed. The presidente says that he was betrayed by the municipal secretary.

SUIT AGAINST DOWIE.

Waukegan, Ill., Oct. 22.—Marshall Field has brought suit against Dowie for $5,000, and summonses were served on the "Prophet" the morning of his departure for New York, last Wednesday. The matter was kept quiet, as Field was one creditor who, Dowie boasted, would give him unlimited credit.

A few hours before he was ready to leave, a sheriff read three summonses in claims for goods delivered. Dowie took the matter as a serious affront, thinking it might have been left until his return. The other suits were by the Spring Valley Coal company for $9,050, and Henion Hubbell, of Chicago, for $3,000.

SMUGGLED GOODS.

New York, Oct. 22.—What officials of the customs house declare to be the largest seizure of smuggled goods ever made from an incoming passenger, was made today when diamonds and other jewels valued at $25,000 were taken from Captain S. Gelat, a retired captain of the French marine service. Captain Gelat was a passenger on the Teutonic. He was arrested and the jewels were sent to the public stores. He insisted he was not a smuggler but that he was bringing the stuff here for friends. In his declaration to the customs inspector he said he had nothing dutiable.

Minister Allen.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Horace E. Allen, United States minister to Corea, who has been on leave of absence, has arrived here from New York. He is now on his way back to Corea to resume his diplomatic duties.

LADIES Mr. Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

Morphine, Etc. Absolute cure guaranteed. Corrinla Co., Utica, N. Y.

HANDSOME American lady, age 24; worth $20,000, will marry and assist kind husband financially. Add. Jessie, 19 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES To do pleework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $5 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk 2, 84 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED Something new, Armitage Bros. Sterquine Chimney Latch, sells on sight. Write for circular; sample sent postpaid for 25 cents. Address, Armitage Bros., Kenesaw, Neb.

WORMS Pin, Round, Seat, Thread and TAPE-WORMS. Guaranteed Remedy. 11 years success. No failures. Write Hiopathic Inst., Box 150, Toledo, O.

FREE YOUR FORTUNE, the truth & nothing but the truth. Send now 3, 2c. stamps & birthdate. Dr. Best, 21, D. 665, Chicago.

EPILEPSY OR FITS CURED I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with EPILEPSY or FITS to send for one of my large-sized bottles (16 full oz.) FREE and if it does all that is claimed for it, the patient can then continue the treatment which is not expensive. Dr. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 935, Kansas City, Mo.

AGAIN A BENEDICT AT 76

Senator Stewart's Daughter Too Late to Stop Wedding.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, demonstrated last night that the spirit of romance moves patriarchs as well as it does youth. The senator was 76 years old last August, but last night played a leading part in a matrimonial event which surpasses in interest the recent marriage of Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York.

The Nevada senator was married to Mrs. Cone, of Georgia, a widow about 40 years old, with an abundance of raven hair and other attractions. As the story was told in Washington the courtship was of only three or four months' duration, and for the most part was conducted by correspondence.

After an exchange of several letters the senator and Mrs. Cone presented each other with their respective photographs and that decided both of them.

Mr. Stewart was satisfied that he had discovered his affinity and the widow found everything to admire in the senator's flowing white beard and silvery hair. They immediately became engaged and then decided upon an early marriage.

BANK FAILURE.

Pittsburg, Oct. 22.—At 3:30 o'clock this morning Vice President R. J. Stoney, jr., of the First National Bank of Allegheny, issued the following statement after a meeting of the officers and directors with the clearing house committee of the Pittsburg Clearing House Association, which lasted from 8 o'clock last evening until 3:20 o'clock this morning:

The First National Bank of Allegheny was organized in January, 1864, and has a capital stock of $350,000, a surplus of $100,000 and undivided profits of $31,871.80.

Many rumors during the past few days have connected the bank with the Federal, and for two days people have demanded their deposits after learning of the condition of the Pittsburg institution. The clearing house committee bankers have a very sanguine opinion of the general situation, but the two banks so unfortunate at this time were found to be beyond the immediate reach of aid, although both are declared to be solvent and in good condition.

Ellis Roberts, treasurer of the United States, attributes the nation's abounding prosperity to the large stocks of gold, exceeding those of any other.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Often a man has not the means to do good on a large scale, but that is not a reason for failing to do it at all.

Thursday.

The plain duty is the near duty. A very common weakness keeps many people from finding what is near them interesting; they see that only on its paltry side.

Friday.

The reign of wants is by no means the reign of brotherhood. The more things anyone desires for himself, the less he can do for his neighbor, and even for those attached to him by ties of blood.

Saturday.

The more simply you live, the more secure is your future; you are less at the mercy of surprises and reverses.

Sunday.

True life is the realization of the higher virtues—justice, love, truth, liberty, moral power—in our daily activities, whatever they may be.

Monday.

We may compare the organization of the interior life to that of an army. An army is strong by its discipline. Examine carefully your life and the lives of others. Whenever something halts or jars, and complications and disorder follow, it is because the corporal has issued orders to the general.

Tuesday.

As we meditate on the best way to render thought fruitful, simple, really conformable to our destiny, the method sums itself up in these words: Have confidence and hope; be kind.—Wagner's The Simple Life.

"The Greatest Religious Revival." What Is the Best Worth While?

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The author of The Bonnie Brier Bush has recently published a pamphlet in which he declares his belief that the world is upon the eve of the greatest religious revival since the first century after Christ.

I have not had the opportunity of reading the pages in which Mr. Watson sets forth the reasons for his belief. I know, however, that he considers there are two prominent classes of people who are to be most benefited—those who have an abundance of wealth which allows them to be at their idle ease; and the proletariat or the unskilled wage-earners, whose daily bread depends upon their power to do manual labor.

A serious person, whether in or out of the church, urges Mr. Watson, cannot help being alarmed at present conditions, the unrest, the weariness, the unsettlement of belief, which is everywhere apparent. Those things must bring a change, a renewal of religious thought, a strengthening of the influence of the church.

Much of what Mr. Watson says is true concerning the restlessness and discontent of, in reality the great body of people, for it is not alone the so-called lower classes of wage-earners who are thus conditioned. I do not, however, believe as he does, that the world has not advanced religiously, using that word in its true sense. Church going has diminished for reasons not necessary to be stated here, but there are many wonderful spiritual movements that are gaining in strength and energy every day, and bringing the world to a consideration of how humanity may be carried along the path of evolution to better things. History does not record a time when there was so broad a conception of man's duty to his fellow man as exists at present.

Even in the face of the rampant selfishness that makes money-getting apparently the supreme end and aim of civilized life, these movements are opposing themselves to the evil thus produced, and forcing a consideration of the practical character of the teachings of the Nazarene.

Jesus taught the unity of life which is the key to human brotherhood. He showed that there can be no such thing as the absolute independence of each from all others; that an injury to the character of Self is an injury, in some way, to all with whom that self is connected. Herein comes the sense of personal responsibility, and it is this sense, so necessary for true progress, which, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, is constantly growing. It is this which gives vigor to all humanitarian movements; this, which is pushing forward social, industrial and educational reforms.

If by "the greatest religious revival," Mr. Watson means a blossoming out of a desire for the salvation of the world through the growth of equal opportunities; through a strengthening faith in the divine law of love and altruism, then I believe with him that it is on its way. May we all do our part in hastening its coming.

In a recent number of the Woman's Journal I read an account of the conversation of two women about time.

"Time! Who ever has any?" queried one. "I am sure I do not."

"That is because you waste it," responded the other.

To this there came a quick denial, followed by an argument to prove the assertion. The gist of it was that the woman who "wasted" did so because she "fussed over things;" in other words, "felt obliged to do her work after a certain fashion because she had been so taught, and would feel that she was "shirking" if she sought a shorter way.

"A distinction must be drawn," said the speaker, "between unconscientious shirking—which is nothing but sheer unmitigated laziness—and conscientious shirking, which is recognizing the difference in values of the ways in which you shall spend your time. * * * Of course, many personal considerations affect the question, and every woman has to decide for herself a hundred times a day as to what is the best worth while."

Here was a good working philosophy worth thinking of. I fell to wondering whether most of us do not "waste" time because we neglect to consider the comparative values of what it is spent for. The common complaint in the present is that the days are not long enough to accomplish what we hold to be duties. This occasions the breathless rush in which the majority of people live, and which is apparent on the streets and in the stores where they most congregate. Without intended discourtesy to her, that woman is lucky who, in a city, can stand in either of these places many minutes without having her hat knocked awry, or being pushed forcibly against wall or counter by the crowd pitilessly rushing by.

That, however, is of small importance, except as an illustration of the general rush in which we live. The real thing is to consider whether there is not for each one some of what is wittily termed "conscientious shirking," that may be done, in order to make life less strenuous, and hence better worth living.

To recognize the difference in the values of the ways in which we spend our time, is not so easy as it may seem. To decide what is the best worth while demands some careful thinking, and yet both are becoming each year a more and more necessary process. In these days of public service by private individuals the difficulty continually grows, because the channels of useful work multiply so rapidly. One way out of it is this rule: Never assume a new duty, when the old ones seem, in any degree, burdensome. No matter how eloquently the need is urged, learn to calmly, but firmly refuse what you feel may prove beyond your strength.

Then another thing. Often we do things because we imagine it is expected of us by those with whom we are acquainted. Our guage of duty should lie wholly within ourselves. Conscientious shirking expresses it fairly well. Suppose we occasionally disappoint the expectations of others by leaving undone what exhausts the strength and really has no permanent value—what then?

Let us remember this, and it is most important: When mind and body are strained to the utmost limit every day; when the whole atmosphere is filled with hurried thought and action, perception of what belongs to the higher life is absolutely impossible. Its light and sweetness, and joy, can find no place in the rush and tumult of such daily experiences. The peace and security which come from a consciousness of the presence of the divine indwelling spirit cannot be realized when the mental attitude is one of perpetual hurry and worry, and the inner voice is stifled by the noise of the outer world.

Let us pause and think if this is "the best worth while."

The Cozy Corner

"Laura" Makes a Suggestion.

I come today because I feel that I must say how much good I have received from Miss Bouton's short talks in the Cozy Corner, and in reading "Life's Gateways." I wish she could describe the views from our veranda, especially the sunsets, which are very beautiful.

Why cannot the Cozy Cornerites have an original story in their column? I am sure many of our members are as talented as those M. G. R. girls and boys, and see how interesting they make their department! We ought to do something to pass away the winter evenings that are coming, and I think we should all enjoy original stories. What say you?—"Laura, of Sunny Hill."

A Sad Story.

I thought I would drop in today, and, as the question of the wife's spending money is up for discussion, tell you about mine. I have been married 24 years; have seven living and two dead children. In all of this time, besides my shoes, I have not had $20 of my husband's money and if what I have given him were counted, he would be considerably in my debt. I have had either to earn my clothing, or wear the cast-off clothes of his relations; have had to make over clothes for the children and economize in every possible way and this, with hard work, has made a nervous wreck of me.

In all these years my husband has not had half a dozen sick days; he will not work at anything he does not like, or finds hard; he goes constantly among other people and keeps up with the times and has very little patience with me because I am not "up-to-date" and is angry because I do not love him as he wishes me to, and as I used to long ago.

Now, ladies of the Cozy Corner, what do you think of the way we do in our family in regard to the wife's spending money?—S. E. W.

A Color Suggestion.

In answer to the sister who wished suggestions for arranging the colors for a rag carpet, I will tell her how I made one that met with the approval of every one who saw it.

For the fancy stripe 2 threads of white for the center; on each side of that 3 of pink, 3 of light red, 3 of dark red, 4 of black, 2 of yellow, 4 dark blue, 8 of light blue and 8 of black. Then a stripe of hit and miss a little wider than the fancy stripe.

For the dark red and dark blue, I used the red and black, and blue and black calico. If for a small room, the stripe might be made narrower by leaving out a few threads of some color.—A Reader.

A Contented Woman.

As I am a subscriber's wife, and interested in The Blade, and I wish to speak a good word for the mothers with large families.

I am a farmer's wife and have six children—five girls and a boy. I am trying to bring them up to be good women and a good man, and by precept and example am trying to teach them to be true Christians.

I may not be doing my duty as well as "Erma," of N. Y., or I may be overdoing it as some have implied, but I confess I do not see it in same light as these others.

More women are risking their lives today in endeavoring to escape the responsibilities of motherhood, than those who abide by nature's laws; more sickly and broken-down women can be found among those who have small families than those who have large ones.

I find plenty of time to read and sing with my children, and for companionship with my husband, and we find our best happiness in our children. I firmly believe "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."—A Mother, Idaho.

Some Other Things.

A friend 66 years old has sent a recipe for making salt-rising bread, and we are greatly obliged to her for taking the trouble to send with it such a nice letter as she did. As the recipe did not differ in any essential point from those that have been published, it is not given, but "John Curtis," in answer to whose request it was sent, must count among his obliging friends, "Fussy Jane," of Pennsylvania.

A. and S. J. N.—The address you ask for is, unfortunately, lost, but it has been asked for, and, when received, will be sent to you.

Mrs. S. T. H., Ky.—The article to which you refer was not received; at least, we can find no record of it. If you saw it, please send date of paper.

Mrs. Mae R., would like directions for candying cherries and other fruits. Also a recipe for the so-called "Crum Cookies."

SOME GOOD THINGS TO EAT

Apple Dumplings Baked in Sauce.

Make a rich, baking powder, biscuit dough roll a little less than half an inch thick and cut in pieces four inches square. Pare ripe, tart apples and cut into quarters, or eighths if the apples are large. Place three of four of these pieces on each square of dough, draw the corners and edges closely together and place in a baking pan with the folded side down. Make a syrup of one pint of water, two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter and one teaspoonful of lemon extract; pour this over the dumplings and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Cover them until nearly done, then remove cover and brown. Serve with cream and sugar, or any hard sauce.

Oyster Sandwiches.

Drain and chop fine one quart of oysters, add eight good-sized crackers rolled as fine as possible, butter, the size of a small egg, three-fourths cupful cream and a little salt. Put this in a double boiler and cook till it is thick and smooth. Just before removing from the fire, stir into it the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs; set aside to cool and spread between thin slices of bread prepared as for any sandwiches. This quantity will make sixty sandwiches and they are very popular to serve at church fairs.

Cheese Balls.

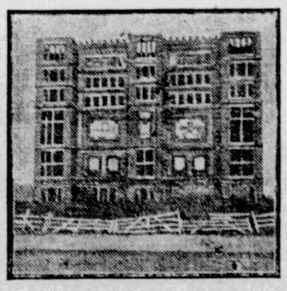
The whites of three eggs, stiffly beaten, one and a half cupfuls of grated cheese, salt and pepper to taste. Make in little balls the size of a walnut, dip in the yolk of an egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve with salad.

JEZREEL'S TOWER.

What is described as "one of the most remarkable buildings erected since the confusion of tongues stopped the progress of the Tower of Babel," exists today on a table-land surmounting Chatham Hill, near London. "Huge and gaunt, and dwarfing into insignificance the very few buildings near," it stands in a lonely position in the center of a most unpicturesque landscape, "a colossal monument to human credulity." The words quoted are taken from an article in The Strand Magazine.

From the same source is taken the following account of this unique structure:

"It is an enormous pile of bricks and steel, and was once the scene of remarkable activity, work people swarming over it like ants when it was in course of erection; but now it is desolate and empty and stands an idle framework, given over to the birds of the air, and



JEZREEL'S TOWER.

useful only as a guide to religious enthusiasts, pointing the way not to go.

"Its history in certain particulars strangely resembles that of the Biblical Tower of Babel. It was built as a refuge for a certain number of chosen spirits, who, within its walls, safeguarded by certain signs and symbols, were to await the last trump without fear, believing that they would be safe while all the nations of the world would perish. Thousands of workmen, urged on by religious zeal, made the huge fabric grow like a summer plant, but long ere it reached anything like completion, the hand of death seized the moving spirit and paralyzed the work, and, in the words of Milton, referring to its prototype: 'Thus was the building left ridiculous.' For over twenty years it has remained unroofed and unfinished, a mighty building, a landmark for miles around, but a disfigurement and a blot even on Chatham's unattractive scenery.

"It is known locally as Jezreel's Tower, or the Jezreel Temple, and has given its name to the district to which it is an eyesore. It is about one hundred and forty feet square and is over one hundred feet high, with a square tower at each corner. It is bigger than it looks, but stands so lonely that it is difficult to judge of its vast bulk by objects near at hand. It was originally intended to carry it to an enormous height, making the gigantic sky-scrapers of America look puny by comparison, but the war office, which controls things around Chatham, stepped in and put a limit to its height, as it would, if carried much higher, have come into the line of fire of one of the forts. As it was, it never reached anything like this limit, but, even as it is, it is a huge structure.

"Something like forty thousand pounds has been spent in its erection, partly the contributions of thousands of believers, and partly the out-of-pocket payments of the builder. The founder of the Jezreelites, whose headquarters it was to be, was one John White. This man, said to have been an ignorant soldier, was one of the numerous claimants to divinity—false Messiahs who throughout all ages, and particularly in the present age of enlightenment, have reaped rich harvests from credulous multitudes by setting up some theory of the Second Advent. White seems to have been as successful as the rest in extracting money from his followers, for although the building was seized for the debt to the builder, vast sums had been subscribed toward it."

IT IS ENOUGH.

Love is enough; though the World be a-waning,
And the woods have no voice but the voice of complaining,
Though the sky be too dark for dim eyes to discover
The gold-cups and daisies fair blooming thereunder,
Though the hills be held shadows, and the sea a dark wonder,
And this day draw a veil over all deeds passed over,
Yet their hands shall not tremble, their feet shall not falter;
The void shall not weary, the fear shall not alter
These lips and these eyes of the loved and the lover.

—William Morris.

Good Table Lamps.

A good table light is one of the most important necessaries in the furnishing of a home, writes Gardner C. Teal in Good Housekeeping. It almost seems the wrath of the gods is turning out carloads of ugly lamps. Of all things a lamp should be one of beauty. In the first place, a table lamp should be sensible; then it should be beautiful. Very expensive lamps and burners may be purchased by themselves. These are so constructed that they may be fitted to various bases, such, for example, as those furnished by tall Japanese jars. These jars may be found in almost any Japanese shop, are inexpensive, and are usually unique. A jar lamp of this sort is handsome and solid. I have a jar lamp which I made in this manner by slipping the plain metal lamp and burner into the mouth of a terra cotta jar of the sort in which florists display carnations. The jar itself did not cost over forty cents, the lamp cost about a dollar and a half, and the only additional expense was for the green silk shade, and the raffia which was knotted around the jar to give it a more finished appearance.

Here, There, Everywhere.

After the summer vacation comes a demand for complexion lotions and cooling creams. Cucumber cream is excellent and is prepared by melting together, over hot water, 4 ounces of almond oil, 1 ounce of spermacetti, or white wax, and one-half dram of salicylic acid. When these are well blended stir in two ounces of fresh cucumber juice.

A successful and harmless lotion for removing freckles is made from two tablespoonfuls each of lemon juice and water, one tablespoonful of white glycerine and a heaping teaspoonful of powdered borax. Mix thoroughly and apply to the freckles three or four times a day.

An old-fashioned cosmetic is called "Virginal milk," and is made by beating, a drop at a time, one-half an ounce of tincture of benzoin into a pint of rose water. Bathe the face with warm water and then pat in with a soft cloth, some of the lotion; it will both soften and whiten the skin.

Whether you light your house with gas, electricity or oil lamps, do not fail to have a candle and matches handy in the bed rooms; they are quickly lighted, safe to carry around, convenient and cheaper than either of the other means of securing a light, if you wish to go about the house at night.

Small, brass candlesticks of pretty patterns can be bought for ten cents, and a pound of candles will last a long time for this occasional use.

When the hinges of a door creak, pour in them a few drops of kerosene to remove the rust, then a little stove blacking or the cuttings from the lead of a pencil will make the door move smoothly and quietly, if you have no oil that will not gum up.

Drive wooden toothpicks under the sockets of the loose slats in the window shutter that rattle and push a large spool under the rod of the shutter to prevent it from being opened from the outside.

Don't put all the pictures of relations, and the old things that have been pronounced not good enough for the parlors and living rooms, into the bed rooms; if you have no place for them, pack them in the attic rather than so decorate (?) the rooms where one needs as perfect peace and quiet as possible.

In washing bands, cuffs and other much soiled parts of garments, use a small brush to rub them instead of rubbing on the board; it saves time and is easier on the clothing.

If your room is large enough, bring the upright piano out from the wall so the performer will face the room; if the back of the instrument does not look well, drape it with a curtain of tapestry fastened to a rod placed across the top of the piano. A low seat may be placed against this draper and a very pleasing effect thus produced.

If the room is heated with a furnace, the evenness of the tone of a piano can be maintained by placing a bowl of water inside the case. Do not utilize the top of your piano for holding vases, pictures and other bric-a-brac; it isn't good for either piano or bric-a-brac.

One-third of a cupful of washing soda in a pint of water, applied with a scrubbing brush will remove the old finish from a piece of furniture in less time, and with less sacrifice of your hands, than to use sandpaper, and the work will be just as satisfactory. Wash with clear water and dry thoroughly before applying the new varnish.

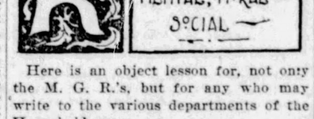
Bottles or jars in which onions have been pickled can be made free from the "scent that hangs 'round them still" by filling them with sand or dry earth, and letting them stand out of doors for a few days.

To clean light-colored window-shades so they will look like new, take them down, unroll them to their full length and fasten them tightly and smoothly by thumb tacks at each corner, to the floor, if you have no table long enough. After removing the dust from them, dip a pad of white flannel in finely sifted starch and rub every inch of the shade, changing the cloth on the pad frequently. Sprinkle the curtains with the starch (after they have been well rubbed) roll up and let lie for twenty-four hours, rub once more with the flannel and they will look like new curtains. It is some trouble to do this, but is worth it if the shades are whole.

Fruit cake can be kept so it will retain its flavor and moisture indefinitely, by packing the whole cake in sugar. Put a layer of sugar in the bottom of a tin box, place the cake in the center of this and fill around the sides and over the top with granulated sugar. Cover the box, wrap in brown paper and set away in the attic and when you open it many years later, the cake will be as fresh as the day it was baked.

"If a girl goes on the street in a 'muddy' day, wearing grey suede shoes, every man she meets will think she has pretty feet, but, alas, he will also think there is a lack of sense in the girl's mental development, and, when he comes to select a wife, he will choose the girl with the big feet, sensibly clothed in shoes suitable for the weather conditions."—One Who Knows.

"Because thou com'st a tired guest
Unto my tent, I bid thee rest.
This cruse of oil, this skin of wine,
These tamarinds and dates, are thine;
And while thou eatest, Hassan, there,
Shall bathe the heated nostrils of thy mare.
Allah! Allah! Even so
An Arab chieftain treats a foe:
Holds him as one without a fault,
Who breaks his bread and tastes his salt;
And in fair battle strikes him dead
With the same pleasure that he gives him bread."



Here is an object lesson for, not only the M. G. R.'s, but for any who may write to the various departments of the Household page:

THE TOLEDO BLADE,
TOLEDO,
OHIO.

M. G. R.

MISS PRUDENCE,
MANAGER OF M. G. R.,
TOLEDO,
OHIO.

Letters directed as above came to the Chaperone this week; the first came directly to her desk, and the second was sent to the general delivery of the post-office, and, after a week, advertised and rescued a day or two afterwards. Of course it is their loss, but it is a fact that but few, if any, of the local post-office employes read the Weekly Blade, and they are, therefore, ignorant of the M. G. R. and its "manager."

The same mistake has occurred in reference to the Cozy Corner and Wonder Column, and the "Cook" has been obliged to wait for her place several times.

Letters addressed to "Aunt Prudy," "The M. G. R. Cousins" and other tender, but faulty, addresses are, and always will be delayed. Please send your letters plainly directed as in the first example given above and there will be no delay in their receipt at the proper department.

It has been a long time since we have heard from our "Missouri Schoolma'am," and it is a pleasure to know she has not quite forgotten us:

After an absence of several months I come again to make a short call upon my M. G. R. friends, and will give you a brief sketch of this part of Missouri.

My home is on the outskirts of the Ozark mountains, though we are so accustomed to them we simply call them "hills." I live with my father on a farm of six hundred acres, lying along the valley of the Meramec river. This stream is noted for its beautiful scenery and the different kinds of fish that are found in its waters.

On it, at one place, is a club house where seventy-five or eighty people from St. Louis—the "World's Fair City"—spend the summers in fishing. Many mills also depend upon this river for their power, and many industries are carried on along its banks.

As may be expected the surrounding country is still very rough; carriages are seldom used in the hills and you can frequently see the young men and women riding to church on mule back.

I would like to have Miss Prudence and some of the M. G. R.'s come out and go with me to gather walnuts, hickory nuts, persimmons or wild grapes. I would take some kodak pictures for them to carry away as souvenirs of the beautifully scenery and views from the bluffs.

I think I hear the Chaperone say "time." so I will bid you good bye, wishing you a pleasant visit to the great fair at St. Louis.—"Missouri Schoolma'am."

"Coralyn" Experiments.—Dear friends, I made some bread today—the kind "Oregon Bach" makes, and come at once to report results. It wasn't really necessary that I should try the recipe, having no husband to be "kept from temptation's way," but I wanted to know just how good the "Oregon Bochelor's" bread was. I know now, for that made according to his directions is excellent, but I fancy I should tire of it after a while and want some of my kind. Will our western member please accept thanks for the recipe?

We also tried some of the Misses Nixon's pumpkin pies and pronounced them good.—"Coralyn," Wisconsin.

A delayed communication from "Oregon Bach" gives some of his peculiar views, in his characteristic and decided manner:

I was interested in the subject discussed by "Bro. Jonathan" and "New England Girl" and would have put in my oar, but that I feared the "Chief," or some of her children would think I was trying to form a trust, to monopolize all of the space in the M. G. R.

"I care not how handsome a girl may be, or how well she could sing, dance or tell a story, if I had to choose between death and marrying a girl who drank whisky, used tobacco or frequented public balls, I would cheerfully and willingly lay me down and die.

"Missouri," I am moved to give your letter more than a passing notice, but will only quote the words of Gen. Toral in reply to General Shafter's request that he should surrender Santiago: "My men and I are soldiers and can die if need be." I could suffer the tottures of an unhappy marriage if it would do anybody any good, but I fail to see why a man is "truly selfish" because he is willing to die, as he has lived—alone by himself.

"Illinois," I believe the cake is yours, come again. In my way of thinking, it is woman's nature to yield to man and the most womanly women love and respect most men who are positive, firm and determined.

However, I know of one couple who have lived happily together, and prospered, where the woman was driver and used the whip so vigorously that one had to be quite well acquainted with them to know whether the man had any more rights in the family than did the hired man.

"Cricket," I believe you are spoken for or you would not be so sympathetic.

Banner Puzzlers

For September.

New Work—Cleo Davis.
Solutions—Helen

1.—WHO WERE THEY?

On the last day of October, 1902, the P. Umpkin Heads gave a party, to which they invited only those who could claim relationship with themselves, or at least were distinguished members of the "Ancient Order of Gardensass." The first arrivals were six queer, ugly, ancient solemn hidalgos, who, after exchanging the compliments of the season with their host and hostess, ranged themselves stiffly along the wall, where some of them, who had long, crooked necks, amused themselves by rubbering at the other guests as they came in; and the rest, having no neck at all to speak of, swelled themselves up like aldermen.

The next arrival was a mincing, elegant, little, old negro, who played on a banjo at intervals during the evening, to amuse the guests. Soon after there came in a cute, unique, cunning, useful, merry, bright, entertaining rhymster, who helped materially to make things pleasant by relating stories of the numerous pickles he had been in during the fall campaign. Another guest was a great, old, uneasy, rough dunce, who insisted upon talking the greater part of the time, or rather "rattling away," since his talk did not amount to much more than that! There came, also, a busy, energetic, affable navy officer, who hailed from Boston, and could talk learnedly on any subject. With him came his pretty, engaging, absent-minded sisters, who were much interested in the manufacture of puddings. In due course there entered an odd, naughty, impish, ornery numb-skull, who behaved so badly that he brought tears to the eyes of nearly every one present. A rosy, artless, dear, innocent, susceptible honey came in all by herself, and there were those who were so unkind as to whisper that she had best be taken "with a little salt!" Another guest who came under this same sarcastic judgment was a comical, earnest, lively, elegant, restless youth, who was so highly perfumed that he scented the entire room!

The guests being now all assembled, Mrs. P. Umpkin Head announced that the first number on her program was the introduction of three historical characters, closely connected with the family of the host for many years. Their names are given in the following cryptograph:

P I E N T D E
E R R T E H L
E L P A U J M
A P C K K I O
N L E A A N T
T E E R R C N

The next feature was a medley by twelve of the 'Cademy's brightest pupils, whose names are herewith given in pairs.

1.—Oho honey, wauke!
2.—"I, R" will roll snakes!
3.—Wet cat met M Toll.
4.—Pine Mary, for a cruel land!
5.—We pald cloves.
6.—Nancy, here goes the Hun's eels!

Following this came a series of decapitations, the missing primals forming the name of a national holiday.

1.—Aunts are unpleasant visitors.
2.—Corns sometimes produce great results.
3.—Arks move very swiftly.
4.—Ashes stimulate a slow horse.
5.—Rations are light food for hungry men.
6.—Heels are only perfect when they are round.
7.—Bony substances are, as a rule, black.
8.—Lands are plentiful in South Africa.
9.—Aves are common in all Catholic churches.

As a relief from the nervous strain produced upon the company by all this brainy work, the last amusement was a simple

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 18 letters; my 17, 8, 10, 7 is to move about; my 9, 1, 4, 12 is to cry like an owl; my 2, 11, 15, 5 is a child's bed; my 14, 16, 6, 2 is to worry over trifles; my 18, 13, 7, 1 is a beginner. My whole will soon be past.

Answers to Puzzles of October 15.

1.—Henry Lee.
2.—$188.00.
3.—Words forming hour-glass: Maskers, brier, ope, I., tin, sunny, Margery. Centrals—Kipling.
4.—Gold-en-rod.
5.—Brazil became the seat of government of Portugal in 1808, and so continued until after the downfall of Napoleon.
6.—Byron wrote—
"How sweetly on the ear such echoes sound!
While the mere victor's may apall or stun
The servile and the vain, such names will be
A watchword till the future shall be free."

NAUGHTINESS.

Why am I sometimes naughty
And sometimes very good?
What makes me act so different?
I never understood.

When in the morning I wake up
I don't know which 'twill be,
A day all full of naughtiness
Or a good day for me.

But when I go to bed at night
I know which I have been,
A Mamma's Joy all day or else
A creature full of sin.

"I thank thee, Lord, for my good heart,"
This is the prayer I make;
Or else: "Forgive my naughtiness,
Dear God, for Jesus' sake."
—Florence Wilkinson in McClure's Magazine.

BY KITE POWER.

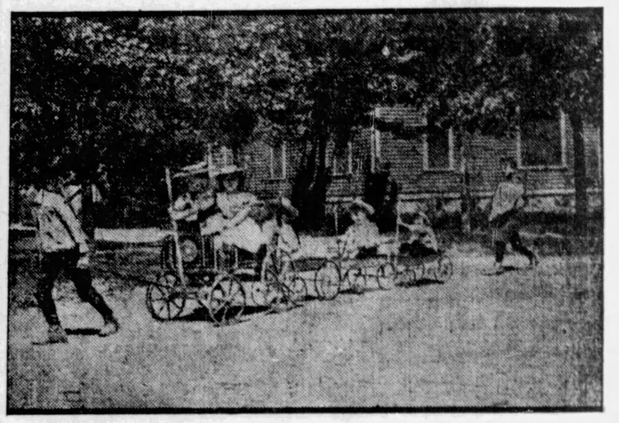
It Is a Big One.

A fine breeze is blowing and Ford Williams, a boy of 14 years, has come home on his wheel to fly his new kite. It is a big one, six feet high and over four wide, larger than he ever saw before. But, as he has brought it out in front of the house, he stops and says to himself: "I've heard of steam power and I've heard of electric power but never have I heard of kite power. Now I have here a surface of at least fifteen square feet, which with this strong wind is considerably more power than is needed to merely keep the kite up in the air."

As is seen, his thought has materialized, as with the help of a chum he is giving some of the neighbor children a ride in their several wagons.

The kite is out of sight, but it is high in the sky with its string attached to the wagons, giving the children a fine ride by kite power.

F. E. GREGORY, Montpelier, O.



Giving the Neighbor Children a Ride.

The Tiny One's Pinkie.

The day Pinkie drifted into port the Tiny One, burdened with the serious thoughts that a birthday party and a big, glittery cake adorned with four candles give, went to her Daddy shyly, when he opened the front hall door.

He tore the wrapping from a long white box, lifted out a wonderful flaxen-haired creature, and said: "The Lady Arabella Isabella Estella, mademoiselle."

With admiration not unmixed with awe, the child's eyes traveled from the pink satin-bowed head to the kid-clad heels. Suddenly she derided her father with a cascade of laughter.

"Tain't," she said, "it's Pinkie—des my Pinkie." And Pinkie it remained.

Through the long, golden summer days the child and Pinkie lived on a broad beach. The Tiny One dug wells in the sand with her wee spade or dotted the beach with toad houses. The artistic structures she modeled, as do children elsewhere, on her own naked feet. Pinkie lay flat on her back and accepted the ruin of a beautiful complexion in heroic silence. Sometimes the Tiny One snatched her up and crooned to her—plaintive songs caught from the sea; sometimes, with gleeful laughter, she ran with Pinkie to the safety of the gleaming sand hill castles. Behind her, racing, tumbling, falling over each other in their haste to catch up, were the lambs—the naughty little white lambs, running all out of breath in the hope of getting a nibble at the Tiny One's flying heels before the castle was reached. The people on the beach didn't live in the Tiny One's world, and they said—oh, the poor, prosaic people: "The little breakers run fast today."

At the day's end there was a shadowy room with Muv's shiny head bent over them at prayers, and, in the doorway, Daddy, with reverent eyes waited for the good-night kiss.

The days slipped into months; into that sorrowful day the Tiny One came home to find a tinier one; into the more sorrowful one when, wandering through the house, cheerless in spite of the flooding sunshine outside, she found her Muv—the June sun on her bright hair, June roses on her quiet breast.

Then the dark days came. The Tiny One was sent to a lonely place far from her beloved sea, and given into the keeping of a relative who could by no possible chance ever have been young. A relative whose cook and maid and gardener had all come into the world with stiff legs and frosted heads. This ancient family lived in a house as worn and gray as a deserted hornets' nest, a house from which one stepped into an old garden—an enchanted wilderness that held captive heavy scented flowers, drowsy bees and golden throated birds.

The Tiny One wandered through the garden's many walks with always the same eager question on her lips. It was: "Fair my Muy? Fair my Daddy?" Turning from a sunset glory that had flushed the far hills into a glow and glory and fire, to leave them darkening in the oncoming night, the Tiny One, a forlorn little thing, dragging a forlorn dolly, came suddenly upon a man, who swept the two of them into his arms. It had been long—so long—the child held her breath, unbelieving. The light on the hills faded, the rainbow with the pot of gold dangling at its end died.

The Tiny One found her Daddy real. The world was a different place when one's father, who understood the primrose fancies, led one out of the garden and into a world where the real battled with the unreal in a widening mind.

The swift years passed. Sometimes a girl flung herself down on the library couch, beside an old doll, and sobbed tempestuously, as do girls the world over when Latin lessons and unsolved problems vex them. But, always, there was Daddy to laugh and untangle things.

Math. problems solved, and Latin lessons forgotten, the Tiny One, a queen surrounded by an ever widening circle of admirers, found the world still primrosy—even when the young fellows, in hot anger, flung themselves from her presence, vowing to return no more. She liked them all, but there was no room in her heart for them. Daddy and Pinkie occupied all the rooms. All? There was one still, white room unfilled—when one with dignity and courtliness of manner and a quiet strength stepped into it the Tiny One, knowing its occupancy was the price of her girlish freedom, fled, frightened, into its farthest corner, there to surrender in proud humility.

In the hurry of the days that followed Pinkie was sent to the attic, where she suffered the agony of obscurity and faced a desolate old age.

The sacred day came. Life was at high pressure. There were none to think of an old doll; none, that is, but the Tiny One. She came to Pinkie in her gleaming bridal robes and whispered words too precious for utterance aloud.

When the carriage that bore her away moved to the curbing her eyes swept the faces; and one belonged to the shadowy door of childhood where prayers had been said. "Goodbye," she cried, stretching her arms to him, as the carriage door closed her in, "and goodbye to my Pinkie." Her little sobbing laugh tore at the man's heart.

The moon hung low in the sky; the guests had departed. In the silent house the Tiny One's sobbing laugh still rang in the ears of the man stumbling through the darkened rooms, as she had once done, and into the library. There, by the moon's dim light, he saw Pinkie, lying, in stiff and uncompromising dignity, in her old place on the couch—Pinkie with faded, battered cheek, thinned hair and dulled eyes.

The imagination plays strange tricks or had the Tiny One laughed out in scorn: "Tain't. It's Pinkie—des me Pinkie." Again the impression of spoken words: "A tiss for me, and anodder for Pinkie."

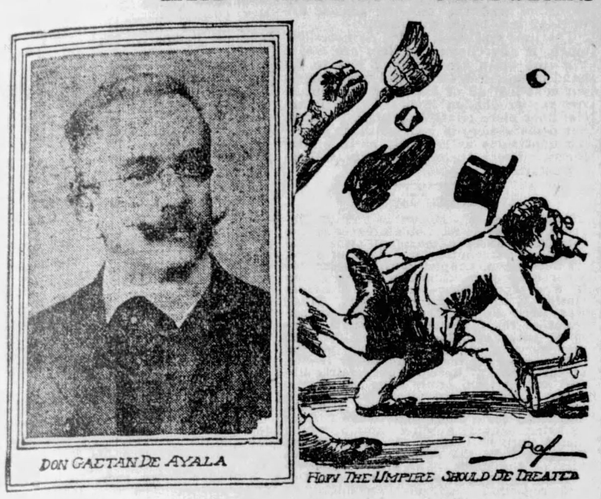
The moon went down; dawn came. In the garden below the flowers were delicate hued ghosts. The day broadened with a flash of moving color, a burst of song. The man got to his feet stiffly. In passing the doll, a note pinned to her faded frock caught his eye. He opened it. It ran:

"It's the law of life, Daddy—his joy is your pain. Did you think I didn't know, Daddy? Did you think I didn't fight to stay yours—only yours. But he was stronger, Daddy, and he won. Do his, but Daddy, Daddy—I'm yours first."—The National Magazine.

Chat.

The Column being extra long today, the usual chat will be omitted, the Schoolmistress just taking space to say that she hopes all her boys and girls will have lots of fun "bobbing for apples" and "roasting chestnuts."

VENEZUELA'S ABUSE OF ARBITRATION UMPIRES



Washington, Oct. 26.—Venezuelans are dissatisfied with the findings of the umpire appointed by their government to adjust the claims of foreigners for damages sustained during their numerous revolutionary wars.

Two weeks ago Mr. Filz, the Dutch arbiter of the Belgium claims, was called a "robber" in the public press, owing to the award which he gave. Then Mr. Bragro, Dutch umpire in the United States interests, was called an "imbecile," and now Senor Gaitan de Ayala, the Spanish minister to Caracas, arbiter of the Mexican tribunal, has been so insulted for having delivered a sentence in favor of Mexico, that he has been constrained to hand over the interests of his legation to the secretary, in order not to embitter matters.

MACEDONIA.

Russia and Austria to Control for Two Years.

Constantinople, Oct. 24.—The scheme of the powers for the amelioration of affairs in Macedonia was submitted to the Porte yesterday. It has for its guiding principal control and surveillance over all branches of the administration of the disturbed provinces by Austria and Russia for a period of two years.

A European general in the Turkish service is to be appointed to command the gendarmerie, and he will be assisted by an adequate number of Russian and Austrian officers acquainted with the languages of the country, and, if necessary, by Austrian and Russian non-commissioned officers.

A couple of further important proposals, which will be bitterly opposed by the sultan, provide for the establishment of communal autonomy and the rectification of the present communal boundaries, with the view to the better distribution of the various communities, and the creation of spheres, Bulgarian, Albanian, Servian, etc., that shall be more homogenous in nationality and religion.

Other points of the scheme deal with the relief of refugees, the rebuilding of villages, schools and churches, the disbandment of the regular troops and the prohibition of the employment of Bashi-Bazouks. Opposition to the whole scheme is expected on the part of the Porte but the Austrian and Russian ambassadors demand the adoption of the plan with the least possible delay.

It is thought that some of the other powers may object to the appointment of exclusively Austrian and Russian assessors and demand that the commission of control be given a more international character.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—The proposed Austro-Russian joint control of Macedonia does not meet with the approval of the German and Italian diplomats and the Porte is expected to utilize the disagreements between the powers in order to delay action.

The German generals in the Turkish service, Auler Pasha and Suegisch Pasha, have gone to Seres, where they will participate in the inquiry into the excesses of the troops.

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Baron d'Estournelle de Constant said concerning the Anglo-French arbitration agreement: "This convention is only the beginning of what is in store. You may announce that negotiations are in store for four other countries of a similar nature with Italy, Holland, Sweden and Norway. There is nothing in the way of a speedy conclusion of such a treaty with Italy. In a few

AJON DE CONSTANT.

months the clauses will be settled and the agreement may be published before the visit of President Loubet to Rome."

AN AFRICAN PRINCE.

Winfield, Kas., Oct. 23.—An African prince is to attend school in this city for the next two years. B. R. O'Conner, of this city, has a son in Lia Lui, Basutoland, Rhodessia. King Lewania, of that province, has two sons attending school in England, a third in Australia, and desires the fourth to come to America to learn the ways of this country. Negotiations have been conducted through Mr. O'Conner. It took the chief letters two months to reach Winfield. The young prince will board with a respectable colored family of Winfield.

VON KETTELER MONUMENT

Berlin, Oct. 24.—The monument to Baron von Ketteler, the German minister to Pekin, who was killed at the outset of the Boxer uprising in 1900, will be unveiled tomorrow. The late minister's wife was Miss Ledyard, of Michigan.

The monument is located at Munster, near which the Von Ketteler's have large estates. It was designed by Herr Herman Hidding, from plans suggested by Emperor William, with whom Baron Von Ketteler was a great favorite. The monument consists of a huge granite obelisk surmounted by a heroic figure in bronze. On the front face of the obelisk is a bas-relief portrait of the murdered diplomat, and underneath a furled flag and a suitable inscription.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Hitch Over the Manchurian Railway Between the Two.

Yokohama, Oct. 22.—It is currently reported that the hitch in the negotiations between Russia and Japan is due to the Japanese demand for equal railway rights in Manchuria, but it is believed that a more serious difficulty exists. Dispatches are expected here from Admiral Alexieff, the Russian viceroy. The feeling of popular unrest is growing.

The Asahi of Tokio announced today that a preliminary mobilization order has been issued to the Thirteenth army division. Though this was officially denied the report coincides with much open preparation against contingencies. Thirteen vessels of the Japanese standing squadron are engaged in gun practice off Sasebo, 25 miles from Nagasaki.

Pekin, Oct. 22.—It has been announced that the viceroy of the far east, Admiral Alexieff, is opposed to the opening of Manchurian towns to foreign trade. This has excited no surprise here.

The treaty of commerce between China and the United States recently signed at Shanghai, provides that suitable concessions be given at Mukden and An-Tung for the residence of foreigners and for their commerce. Russia's latest proposals to China, which embody Viceroy Alexieff's policy, stipulate that such concessions be given only to Russians.

London, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Tokio says: "It is believed that another conference of the older statesmen will be convened, probably tomorrow, when decisions having important bearings on the future course of events are expected, although there is no fear of an immediate rupture. In the meanwhile precautionary preparations are progressing.

"It is reported from Pekin that M. Lessar, the Russian minister, has addressed a long note to Prince Chang, head of the Chinese foreign office, saying that Japan's interference in the Manchurian question will compel Russia to adopt final measures and threatening China with severe punishment if she sides with Japan. This action, while the negotiations are pending, has caused damage."

Yokohama, Oct. 24.—The elder statesmen of Japan and the cabinet ministers held a conference today which lasted seven hours. It is understood that the Marquis Ito's compromise proposal was the chief topic of discussion. The marquis remained with Premier Katsura and Foreign Minister Komura after the others had dispersed.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—An American who had spent some months at Dalny, the new Russian seaport on the Liao-Tung peninsula, has arrived in Berlin. He informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Russian troops are apparently arranging to stay in Manchuria permanently. Russia has 200,000 troops there and barracks are being erected at Dalny for two additional regiments. Russia is also strengthening her position on the west bank of the Yalu river.

"Japan continues her policy of settling Corea. She is acquiring large tracts of land and is building villages having wholly Japanese administration."

The informant of the correspondent also says he does not believe war was impending, "since Russia was satisfied to remain in Manchuria, not caring to extend her authority into Corea."

RUSSIA GETTING MAD.

London, Oct. 26.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg resent a growing ill-feeling in Russia against both England and the United States, in consequence of the supposed sympathies of those countries for Japan. This feeling finds expression in the Novoe Vreimya, which, in commenting on the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal, says it hopes that Canada will now sever the ties connecting it with Great Britain. The Oyan Novikral maintains a bellicose attitude, expressing the opinion that neither Great Britain nor the United States will interfere, and that Russia was never better prepared for war. This paper urges that Japan had better be crushed without delay.

REVOLT OF ARABS.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—It is now announced that the military commandant, Ahmet Pasha, and the governor of the province of Azir, on the Red sea coast of Arabia, were killed as the result of a revolt of two Arab tribes against the imposition of a new cattle tax, and that about a thousand Turkish troops were killed or wounded. The rest of the Turkish force was routed. About fifteen battalions of troops have been dispatched thither. General Hady Pasha has been appointed commander-in-chief and governor of Azir.

Against Emigration.

London, Oct. 26.—Speaking at Killarney, John Redmond, the Irish leader, declared the time had come to start a crusade against emigration. One cause of emigration that ought to be removed, he said, was the exaggerated prospects held out to boys and girls if they went to America. He criticised Andrew Carnegie's recent speech at Waterford, and said the poorest laborer in Kerry was happier than the majority of Irish workingmen in the United States.

Cholera Stamped Out.

Jerusalem, Oct. 23.—The outbreak of cholera at Bethlehem, which was reported October 17, has been stamped out and the cordon of troops which had been drawn around the city has been removed.

Trouble at Uskub.

Constantinople, Oct. 23.—In consequence of the discovery of a military plot to kill M. Belaieff, the Russian consul at Uskub, the government has rushed six battalions of troops thither from Koprulu and Perlepe

IMMIGRATION

Figures of the Increase for the Year.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The annual report of Commissioner General Frank P. Sargent, of the bureau of immigration, shows a large increase of steerage immigration over that of the preceding year, the aggregate for the fiscal year of 1903 being 557.04, an excess over that of last year of 208,303, or 52 per cent. These statistics show an increase in immigration from all foreign sources, suggesting as the chief cause of the influx of aliens into the United States during the year the inducements offered to settlers here, rather than any special causes of discontent in their own countries. Of the total steerage immigration, there came from Europe 814,507, from Asia 1,9,66, and from all other sources 12,573. If to these figures are added those representing the total arrivals of alien cabin passengers, 64,269, the result will show that the total immigration of aliens to the United States during the year aggregated 921,316, or 105,043 more than the greatest number heretofore reported for any one year.

The greatest number of immigrants, 230,622, came from Italy, an increase of 52,247 over last year; while Austria-Hungary furnished 206,011, an increase of 34,022; Russia, 136,095, an increase of 28,746; Germany, 40,066, an increase of 11,782; Sweden, 46,028, an increase of 15,134; Ireland, 35,310, an increase of 6,172, and England, 26,219, an increase of 12,044. Of the Oriental countries, Japan was foremost with 19,968, an increase of 5,658, while China contributed 2,209, an increase of 580 over last year.

Of the total number of steerage aliens, 613,146 were males and 243,900 were females, of whom 102,431 were less than 14 years of age. There were of these 3,341 who could read, but could not write, and 185,667 who could neither read nor write, leaving a balance able both to read and to write of 668,038. The total amount of money brought by them into the United States was $16,117,513.

Exclusive of those denied admission at the land boundaries of the United States, 8,769 alien immigrants were rejected for various causes, the number of rejections being nearly double those of the preceding year. Of these 5,812 were paupers, 1,773 were afflicted with diseases, and 1,086 were contract laborers. Concerning these figures, Commissioner Sargent says:

"The most noteworthy features in this statement are those in relation to the rejections of alien contract laborers and persons suffering with dangerous contagious diseases. With respect to the former, it may fairly be assumed that the extra vigilance of the officers charged with the enforcement of the law has resulted in the detection and exclusion of the large number given, 1,086, which is in excess of the number excluded during any previous fiscal year since the establishment of the bureau.

"As regards the rejection of diseased aliens I must reiterate the statement made in the last annual report that it exhibits upon the part of some of the transportation lines such a wanton disregard of the laws of the country as fully vindicates the wisdom of Congress in authorizing, by the act approved March 3, 1903, the imposition of a penalty for bringing diseased aliens to this country in those cases in which the existence of the disease was perceptible at the time of foreign embarkation."

Commissioner Sargent strongly recommends that an examination by competent medical officials be made of immigrants on behalf of this government at foreign ports of embarkation. He believes that skilled physicians, representing this government, should be detailed for this service.

The commissioner refers to the grave danger to the country found in these colonizing of alien communities in our great cities.

"Such colonies," says he, "are a menace to the physical, social, moral and political security of the country."

"Removed from the sweatshops and slums of the great cities and given the opportunity to acquire a home, every alien, however radical his theories of government and individual right may have been, will become a conservative—a supporter in theory and practice of those institutions under whose benign protection he has acquired and can defend his household goods. Suitable legislation is therefore strongly urged to establish agencies by means of which, either with or without the co-operation of the states, aliens shall be made acquainted with the resources of the country, the country at large, the industrial needs of the various sections, in both skilled and unskilled labor, the cost of living, the wages paid, the price and capabilities of the lands, the character of the climates, the duration of the seasons—in short, all of that information furnished by some of the great railway lines through whose efforts the territory tributary thereto has been transformed from a wilderness within a few years to the abiding place of a happy and prosperous population."

Commissioner Sargent, in view of the arrival of approximately 1,000,000 immigrants annually, urges that legislation be enacted to improve the quality, morally and intellectually, of those admitted.

The report indicates a marked improvement in the enforcement of the contract and strongly resisted Chinese exclusion laws. Experience has proved a good teacher in the administration of these laws, and their enforcement is accomplished now with a minimum of friction. The commissioner expresses confidence that the efforts of the bureau to enforce these laws will prove much more successful than they have proved at any time heretofore.

LAURIER'S SPEECH.

London, Oct. 24.—There has not been much comment thus far on Premier Laurier's expression of regret in the house of commons at Ottawa yesterday at the fact that Canada did not have treaty making powers. The newspaper headlines refer to it as a "striking" and "remarkable" utterance.

The St. James' Gazette argues that "the demand is somewhat unwarrantable and impossible, so long as Canada is dependent for external defense upon the mother country," and expresses the belief that the Canadian aspirations for greater independence would be most practically realized by working for the institution of a federation throughout the empire.

The Globe is outspokenly critical. It says Premier Laurier's "present indiscretion, to call it no worse, if it stood alone, might be charitably attributed to a momentary gust of unpatriotic impulses, but on previous occasions similar ill-considered language has slipped his lips and is calculated to cast down his loyalty and devotion to the British crown."

TO INCLUDE BRIBERY.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Carrying out instructions received from Washington Ambassador Porter has begun negotiations for an additional clause in the extradition treaty between the United States and France to cover bribery. The formalities will take some weeks, but the informal conferences indicate the willingness of the French officials to make the desired extension. It is doubtful, however, whether they will be willing to make the clause retroactive so as to include bribery committed before the clause goes into effect. The ambassador is seeking to expedite the negotiations and the French authorities are manifesting a desire to fully meet the wishes of the United States.

Won't Insure Them.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.—Believing that war between Russia and Japan cannot long be delayed, the marine underwriters refuse to accept rates on Japanese vessels, even at the tempting rate of 2 guineas

EMPRESS AUGUSTA

Of Germany Celebrated Her Forty-fifth Birthday.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—Empress Augusta Victoria was forty-five years old today, and flags were displayed on all public and many private buildings in recognition of the anniversary. There were no court festivities, but at a happy family gathering the emperor, it is understood, gave his beloved consort a pleasant surprise by adding substantially to her superb collection of pearls, already one of the most famous in all the world.

Though the empress is slightly older than her husband, with her fair complexion and luxuriant hair, she looks, if anything, younger than he does. The preservation of her youthful appearance may be ascribed to her freedom from worry and her happy home life. She is one of the few feminine crowned heads who might truthfully be described as finding as much solid homely contentment in her husband's palaces as any honest workman's wife in her vine-clad cottage.

EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

This is a good deal more than can be said for her sister majesties, who, probably, with the exception of Queen Alexandra, are a weary and unsatisfied class of women, at least their faces bear all the marks of a rather peevish and unsatisfied discontent and unsatisfied longings. Not so, however, does Empress Augusta Victoria, who was never an heiress in her girlhood, who at eighteen was told to marry a young man deeply in love with another and who, between a clever, critical mother-in-law and her husband's chief political adviser, seemed likely to find life at the imperial court anything but a bed of roses.

After her marriage, which took place in February, 1881, her trials began in earnest, for intrigue was rife at the German court. Bismarck and the Crown Princess Frederick were sworn enemies and Prince William took a prominent part in all these doings, but his wife triumphed in the end. She remained the same cheerful, busy, amiable young lady of her girlhood days, healed quarrels by a mild word at the right time and presented her husband in turn with six rosy, sturdy boys and a dainty little princess.

Her whole object in life seemed to be toward the perfect achievement of domestic duties and when she changed her title of Princess William for that of Queen of Prussia and Empress of Germany, she did not attempt any vocations more ambitious. There has never been the slightest effort on her part to lead in the social world and, in fact, were any one probably to ask her why she does not read more or undertake the first place in society, she would explain that she had not the time to spare.

She is a most devoted wife to her husband, and often spends the morning with him helping him with his business, for with all her housewifely qualities she possesses a clear brain and calm judgment, which are often of great assistance to the emperor. Her happiest hours are spent with her children, of whom she is devotedly fond, and the birth of her little daughter completed the happiness of her home life. The empress is also extremely fond of music, and is a fair performer on the violin. Often in private the emperor and empress hold a little concert. He is also a great lover of music and possesses a very good voice and a correct ear.

DEL VAL'S APPOINTMENT.

Rome, Oct. 22.—The appointment of Mgr. Merry del Val, papal secretary of

MONSIGNOR MERRY DEL VAL
FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY

state, by the pope, which was announced in a letter presented by the pope to Mgr. del Val, will not be made officially until the next consistory, when the monsignor will also be made a cardinal.

THE SUPAO PRISONERS.

Shanghai, Oct. 23.—The diplomatic corps at Pekin has unanimously decided that the Supao prisoners must be promptly tried by the mixed court here.

The Supao is a Chinese journal, published at Shanghai, a treaty port, by a number of young "literati." They printed some articles, strongly denouncing the Manchu rulers of China as the hereditary enemies of the nation. The matter attracted the attention of the Chinese authorities, and the consular body at Shanghai was approached by the taotai of that city with a view to the apprehension of the offending reformers. It was then agreed between the taotai and the consuls that the journalists should be put under arrest and tried by the mixed court and that, if found guilty, they should undergo punishment in the foreign settlement.

The arrest of the reformers which followed, was made under this express understanding, but while the case was pending before the mixed court the imperial government at Pekin virtually disavowed the Shanghai taotai's compact with the consuls and demanded the surrender of the prisoners. The question was thus transferred from the Shanghai consuls to the foreign ministers at Pekin.

TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

Capt Haytien, Hayti, Oct. 26.—The insurgent movement in the Dominican republic is spreading throughout all the northern part of the country. La Vega, Monte Cristo and Santiago have come out in favor of the movement. A provisional government has been established at Puerto Plata, on the north coast, under the presidency of Gen. Morales, the governor of the port.

Rand, McNally & Co., bring suits for $20,000 damages against Franklin union of press feeders, and announce their intention of securing judgment against the individual members of the union and putting them in jail in default of payment.

PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Informal Celebration of Event at the White House.

Washington, Oct. 26.—President Roosevelt was born in New York city, October 27, 1858. He will celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth in an entirely informal manner at the White House tomorrow, lunching and dining with such members of his family as are in the city, and with a few intimate friends. Mr. Roosevelt will spend the day in public business as usual, putting the finishing touches to his message to congress, the birthday celebration being incidental and quietly observed only in the domestic circle. Unfortunately Miss Alice Roosevelt will be absent from the family table, having gone to Chicago to visit friends, but she will remember her father with a birthday gift, as has always been her custom.

Mr. Roosevelt's career as a public man began twenty-two years ago. The various steps to the office of President of the United States which he now holds are thus given in chronological order:

November, 1881—Elected member of the New York state assembly; served during the sessions of 1882, 1883 and 1884.

1886—Republican candidate for mayor of New York.

1889—Appointed a member of the United States civil service commission by President Harrison.

1895—Appointed president of the New York board of police commissioners.

1897—Appointed assistant secretary of the navy by President McKinley.

1898—Resigned from the navy department and, with Colonel Wood, organized "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," and was commissioned lieutenant colonel.

July 1, 1898—Led the "Rough Riders" in charge up San Juan Hill; advanced to rank of colonel.

November 1, 1898—Elected governor of New York.

June 21, 1900—Nominated for Vice President of the United States.

November 4, 1900—Elected Vice President of the United States.

March 4, 1901—Inaugurated Vice President of the United States with William McKinley as President.

September 14, 1901—Took the oath of office as President of the United States to succeed President McKinley.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

London, Oct. 24.—The Associated Press is able to announce the appointment of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Madrid, as British ambassador to the United States, to succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert. Official announcement of the appointment however, will not be made until Monday, when the king will formally sign his commission.

In addition to his services in Persia, India and Afghanistan, Sir Henry is an expert shot, and has had many adventures with big game, while hunting in India, where he was closely connected with General Lord Roberts, now field marshal, serving as his political secretary during the famous Cabul campaign.

In Spanish diplomatic circles surprise is expressed at Sir Henry's withdrawal from Madrid.

Sir Henry, who was born, in 1850, is a son of the late Major General Sir Henry Durand. He married in 1875 Ella Reeve, daughter of Teignmouth Sandys, esq., of the British civil service. Sir Henry was appointed to the British privy council in 1901. He is the author of a life of his father, Sir Henry Durand, and of "Helen Treveryan."

OUR JAPAN TRADE.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Imports into Japan from the United States for the first time exceed those from the United Kingdom. In the six months ending with June, 1903, the imports into Japan from the United States were 24,950,490 yen, against 23,803,656 from the United Kingdom. This is the first annual or semi-annual period in which the imports from the United States were less than 2,000,000 yen, against more than 16,000,000 from the United Kingdom; in 1831 from the United States a little less than 7,000,000 yen, against 20,000,000 from the United Kingdom; in 1900, 62,000,000 yen from the United States, against 71,000,000 from the United Kingdom; in 1901 and 1902, following the increase in the Japanese tariff, the total imports into that country showed a considerable reduction, and as a consequence the imports from the United States in 1902 were but 48,652,821 yen, against 60,364,023 yen from the United Kingdom. In the six months ending with June, 1903, the imports from the United States were 24,950,490 yen, against 23,803,654 yen from the United Kingdom. In 1881 the United States furnished less than 6 per cent of the imports into Japan and the United Kingdom furnished over 52 per cent. In 1895 the United States furnished 17.9 per cent of the total imports and the United Kingdom 18.5 per cent, while in the six months ending with June, 1903, the United States supplied 15 per cent of the imports into Japan and the United Kingdom 14.3 per cent.

One cause of the reduction in imports from the United States into Japan since 1900 is the fact that that country is in recent years buying more largely of her raw cotton from India. The total value of imports into Japan from India has grown from less than 8,000,000 yen in 1892 to 49,000,000 million yen in 1902, and the six months ending with June, 1903, was 29,690,954 yen. The importations of ginned cotton into Japan from the United States amounted in 1900 to 1,112,834 piculs* and in 1902 to 731,800 piculs, while from India the imports of ginned cotton in 1900 were 739,493 piculs and in 1902, 1,768,189 piculs. The value of imports of raw cotton from the United States in 1900 was 27 million yen and in 1902 19,000,000 yen, while that from India was in 1900, 17,000,000 yen, and in 1902, 39,000,000 yen.

This partial transfer of the cotton trade of Japan from the United States to India accounts for the fact that the percentage which the United States supplied of the total imports of Japan in 1902 and the first half of 1903 was less than in 1900, in which year we supplied 21.26 per cent of the total imports of Japan.

*The value of the yen, since 1898, 49.8 cents.

†The picul is equivalent to 133 pounds.

A BOODLER CAUGHT.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The state department has arranged for the return from Mexico to St. Louis for trial of the alleged boodler, Charles Kratz. The constitution of Mexico making it impossible to surrender fugitives from this country charged with bribery committed prior to the negotiations of the new extradition treaty, the state department has called upon the Mexican government to surrender Kratz as an act of comity, a very unusual proceeding on the part of the United States government. Mexico has a law allowing fugitives to be surrendered under such a call, even when their alleged crimes are not extraditable under the treaty. The only requirement is that the nation seeking the surrender of such a fugitive shall engage to grant any similar request coming from Mexico. The state department is waiting to hear further from Gov. Dockery of Missouri, before issuing the final papers accrediting Missouri's agents with authority to take possession of the person of Kratz, who is now at Guadalajara, Mexico.

THE COREAN SITUATION.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Owing to the failure to receive any advices from the agents of this government in Russia, Japan or Corea, touching the reported imminence of war, the officials are inclined to the belief that the situation is not wholly critical. It appears that the embassies and legations here, of the powers concerned, are equally ignorant of warlike developments and in answer to inquiries it is stated that the only information that they have is contained in the press reports.

New Wireless System.

Rome, Oct. 23.—A new system of wireless telegraphy, in which the earth is used for the transmission of waves, invented by Dario Campana, a young Italian of Leghorn, was tried successfully at that city. A company is being formed to exploit the system.

NOW IT'S IRELAND

Which Will Try to Lift America's Cup.

Dublin, Oct. 27.—Ireland seems to be indefatigable in its efforts to lift the America's cup and the Royal Ulster Yacht club still hopes that the trophy may adorn the special room which they constructed to receive it. Fearing that Sir Thomas Lipton, in face of recent pronouncements, would not again enter the contest the club has been looking around for a likely challenger and now the Hon. Rupert Guinness, son and heir of Lord Iveagh, the millionaire brewer of Dublin, has practically consented to come to the aid of the club of which he is one of the

most liberal supporters on certain conditions. He insists that the challenging yacht be built in Ireland and that it be manned as far as possible by Irishmen. If the Royal Ulster people can guarantee this, he is ready with the necessary money. He wants the challenge to be purely an Irish one. It is therefore possible that Harland & Wolff, the big transatlantic shipbuilders of Belfast, will launch the next challenger. The Hon. Rupert Guinness, who was married only a few days ago to a daughter of Lord Onslow, is an ardent sportsman, a great athlete and besides being his wealthy father's heir, is a rich man himself. It is estimated that his income from the brewery business alone is a quarter of a million dollars a year. He has other interests in Dublin and Belfast and owns some of the most valuable property in both cities. The Royal Ulster Yacht club have the greatest confidence in his sportsmanlike spirit and they feel that he would relax some of the conditions he imposes upon them if they could not be easily overcome.

EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 26.—Clarence H. Leonard, of East Orange, N. J., and his young wife, have been arrested here. They are detained at the request of the New York police. Leonard, who is only 20 years of age, is accused of embezzling $10,000 belonging to the New York firm for which he worked.

On the persons of the young couple was found $9,200, the young woman having eight $1,000 bills. The remainder of the money was in smaller denominations and was found in Leonard's clothing.

The Leonards were arrested in the most fashionable hostelry here. They arrived a couple of days ago. Leonard has agreed to return to the United States to stand trial. The arrests were made by the local police on telegraphic descriptions from New York.

Young Leonard was employed in the financial department of Haskins & Sells, public accountants, in New York city. He disappeared October 13 with $10,076 of the firm's funds, secured, it is alleged, through forged checks passed upon two New York banks.

It was part of young Leonard's duty to make the deposits and to draw the money from the banks for the current uses of the firm. The day before Leonard disappeared Miss Katherine Miller, also a resident of East Orange, was reported missing. It was stated by their intimates that they had long planned an elopement, but could not obtain sufficient funds.

The young woman, who is six years older than Leonard, declared after their arrest that they had been married before starting from New York.

A RELIEF EXPEDITION.

New York, Oct. 26.—Word has been received here that the American Antarctic expedition under Dr. Charcot, on board the Francis, which is going in search of

ADOLF ERIC NORDENSKJÖLD

Dr. Nordenskjold, the Norwegian explorer, has arrived at Permanbuco. It is announced that the Francis will neither stop at Montevideo nor at Buenos Ayres.

THE BEAVERS CASE.

New York, Oct. 24.—Two decisions in the case of George W. Beavers, the indicted postal official, were handed down today by Judge Holt in the United States district court. In one the application of Beavers to have United States District Attorney Youngs, of Brooklyn, and Miss May Wrea, his stenographer, punished for disobedience of a subpoena of Commissioner Hitchcock, is denied. Judge Holt held that the commissioner's authority to issue a subpoena was without force, the subpoena not having been endorsed by a judge of the district court.

The application for a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari asked in behalf of Beavers on the second charge against him, based on the Washington indictment, is granted, and the arrest is vacated. The judge holds that a second arrest made on the Washington indictment when Beavers was already in court on the Brooklyn indictment, was illegal.

Little Hope of Elkins' Recovery.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—The condition of William L. Elkins, the financier, is reported today as being grave. He spent a restless night and as a result is said to be considerably exhausted. His physicians say there is but little hope of his recovery.

EXPERIMENTS IN NAVY

Important Report on Oil Fuel Soon to Be Published.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The annual report of Rear Admiral C. W. Rae, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, for the fiscal year ended June 30, last says:

"The report of the liquid fuel board when published will be of inestimable benefit to the manufacturing, maritime and naval world, and will show the far-reaching benefit of careful, conscientious and extended experimental investigation. Neither in extent nor in character have these tests been equaled either at home or abroad, and the bureau feels assured that when the results of the experiments are made known the advisability of conducting extended investigation in other directions will be made manifest."

The report earnestly requests the details of junior line officers as assistants to the naval inspectors of material, in order that the training that they would receive may fit them for the duties of officers in charge. Reviewing the needs of the bureau at the different yards, the following recommendations are made for the yards named:

Portsmouth, N. H., entire set of buildings for the bureau; Boston, power plant; New York, several new buildings; League island, additional tools; Norfolk, auxiliary machine shop; Mare Island, appropriation for remaining buildings proposed for the new plant; Puget Sound, pattern shop, power house and administration building; Key West, new foundry; Pensacola, complete outfit of shops.

The estimated cost for tools and machinery plant at Charleston is given at $250,000.

MURDERED HIS CHILDREN

Marion, Ind., Oct. 26.—Jesse McClure, a farm hand, murdered his two sons, aged 5 and 7 years, Sunday afternoon, leaving their bodies in a fence corner. While a mob was forming to capture and lynch him, McClure drove on a run to this city and gave himself up.

He has been secreted by the authorities who fear attempted violence.

McClure lived near Frankton and had separated from his wife a year ago, she refusing to live with him and returning with her children to her father's home. At noon yesterday McClure hired a rig at Elwood and drove to the Kilgore farm, the owner being Mrs. McClure's father. He found the children playing in the front yard and induced them with candy to take a ride with him. He drove a mile up the road, carried the children to a fence corner and shot them with a revolver. The older one was found dead a few minutes later and the younger was dying, a piece of the candy being still in his mouth. McClure fled and was pursued by a crowd of young farmers bent on deadly vengeance. The alarm was given, and from all surrounding towns armed pursuers started. McClure succeeded in reaching the jail in safety.

To the jail Turnkey McClure admitted the murder of his two children and said he killed them because his wife left him and refused to see him.

PARKS IN PRISON.

New York, Oct. 23.—Samuel J. Parks, the convicted walking delegate, who was again indicted for perjury Tuesday, has been sent to the Tombs prison, his offer to give $2,000 cash bail being refused. The district attorney argued that Parks' appearance in court yesterday vitiated the $18,000 bail furnished by John J. Byrne, Devery's nephew.

William S. Devery, who had originally procured a bondsmen for Parks to the amount of $18,000, has declined to aid him any longer. In a long statement Devery gave his reasons, saying:

"I had already procured bondsmen for Parks in the penalty of $18,000. This was done merely as a matter of friendship to him, and because I believed he was a persecuted man. I have not seen Parks since October 7, when he returned from Kansas City. Since then he has been consorting with Mr. Murphy and his friends, and they have been undertaking his defense, so I am informed. I will not stand for any man who carries water on both shoulders and who is not as straight in his friendship for me as I try to be to him. Parks has acted the part of an ingrate to me."

Sentence on Bernard Lynch, the saloonkeeper, who pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury in connection with the Samuel J. Parks case, was suspended today by Judge Foster. An affidavit was filed by defendant's counsel to the effect that Lynch committed perjury on the advice of former City Magistrate Henry "A" Brann, now in private practice; Samuel Park, Henry Farley, Timothy McCarthy and Assemblyman R. J. Butler. Lynch's perjury consisted in testifying in the Parks trial for conviction that, on a check for $300 drawn by Josephus Plenty, a contractor, to Samuel Parks, or order, he had paid the money to Plenty, not to Farley as was really the case.

A SUBWAY CAVE-IN.

New York, Oct. 26.—Ten lives were lost by the cave-in of the roof and walls of the subway tunnel at 195th street, Saturday night, and four persons were badly injured. All of the dead and injured were workmen and most of them Italians.

The accident was the most disastrous that has occurred in the construction of the subway. At the point where the cave-in occurred, a gang of twenty men were at work in the tunnel, which is about 110 feet below the surface.

Rufus C. Hunt, general superintendent of the tunnel work, said today, that the two converging seams had appeared in the roof of the tunnel during the day work on Saturday. The presence of these seams, however, was not believed to indicate any more dangerous character of the rock than had previously been encountered, although it was thought necessary to prop the roof by upright timber braces.

Rufus C. Hunt, superintendent, and Richard Beyers, general foreman for John B. McDonald, the contractor, who is building the tunnel, were arrested as soon as they reached the scene of the disaster, but being experts in tunnel work and blasting were permited to direct the work of rescue. Later a magistrate remanded them to a coroner, who held them in $10,000 bail each.

Coroner Jackson said he believed the accident was caused by criminal negligence. The seams which appeared Saturday, are believed to have been about the great rock which fell directly in the center of the excavation. As soon as this boulder, acting as a keystone, was released, the stones on both sides which had been crushed loose, followed it.

LARGE BEQUESTS.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 23.—A sum approximating $1,000,000 ultimately is to reach a number of public and charitable institutions in various parts of the country under the terms of the will of Miss Mary F. Ropes, of Salem, who died here recently. The document was made public today, and provides that the income from all her property, amounting to about one million dollars, shall go to her sister, Eliza O. Ropes, during her life. After the sister's death the property is to be divided among public institutions and charities in Salem and other Massachusetts cities, in Ohio, Washington, D. C., and other places. Harvard University is given a block of railroad stock to found the Nathaniel Ropes chair of political economy, in honor of Miss Ropes' father, also stocks and bonds to found the Nathaniel Ropes, jr., scholarship.

Tuskegee Institute, Carlisle Indian school and Berea college, Berea, Ky., are to receive small amounts. The institutions remembered in Ohio and at Washington, D. C., are mainly Swedenborgian organizations.

The Philippine Exhibit.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The bulk of the products which are to compose the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis exposition reached here on the steamer Coptic. The shipment includes massive logs and native farming implements. The remainder of the exhibit will arrive here on army transports.

ELECTRIC BELT SENT FREE

To all Men who Write to the Heidelberg Medical Institute, St. Paul.

Just send your name and address plainly written and they will send their great "Electro-Chemic Belt" without one cent of cost to you. It is yours for the asking. Not even necessary to send postage stamp.

GOOD AS ANY ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD.

The Heidelberg Medical Institute, capitalized at $100,000, is the Largest and Richest Medical Institute in the Northwest and is giving away thousands of their Great Electro-Chemic Belts to prove and advertise their wonderful curing power. The Great "Electro-Chemic" Belt will restore you to health and happiness. It is curing men recently restored to vim, vigor and perfect manhood. It quickly cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Nervous Exhaustion, Varicocele, Failing Vitality, Kidney Troubles, Liver, Stomach and Sexual Diseases, General Weakness, Lost Nerve Force and many other ailments. It is worth from $20 to $50 to any one. It is given away absolutely free by the master specialist to all those who need the one great curative agent, electricity.

"SUFFERED EIGHTEEN YEARS, CURED AT LAST."

CASE 1788. Eighteen years ago I first noticed symptoms of nervous trouble that afterwards caused me great misery and suffering. I had pains in my back, and spent many restless nights. I had no control of my faculties, so that I was always at a disadvantage in whatever I undertook. I have been using the Electro-Chemic treatment of the Heidelberg Medical Institute about six weeks and I consider myself cured once more, and to be well is worth all a man has. S. T. H.

REMEMBER The Belt is not sent on trial but is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. So write today for the Great Electro-Chemic Belt Free. Mention this paper. Address Dept. 295

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CHINESE OFFICIAL LIFE

As Shown by the Wongs at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27.—Polite Chinese life is being introduced to the World's Fair city on a large scale by Wong-Kai-Kah, his imperial majesty's vice commissioner general to the exposition.

The Wongs came to St. Louis prepared to uphold the imperial dignity of the Son of Heaven. Madame brought

MADAME WONG

four hundred gowns from Pekin, many worth $100 to $700 apiece, and Mr. Wong will change his raiment three times daily.

The commissioner and his retinue have embarked on the social sea with more habiliments than the average American family could afford to display in twenty years. Twenty express wagons were needed to haul 186 trunks from the depot to the official residence.

DOWIE'S CAMPAIGN.

New York, Oct. 25.—At least 150 members of Dowie's

BRISTOW'S REPORT

On the Investigation of the Postoffice Scandal.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Joseph L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, who for the last half year has been at the head of the investigation of one of the greatest postal scandals in the history of the government, last night completed his report to the postmaster general, who, in a brief letter of transmittal, will forward it to President Roosevelt some time during the present week, probably before the cabinet meeting on Friday. These are its main features, the first of which will be a surprise to the public:

It will give to Postmaster General Payne the credit of beginning the investigation of the scandal.

It will review in detail the results of the inquiry and the cases now before the courts.

It will bring out the abuses which have grown up as a result of the machinations of the Beavers and Machen ring, and recommend a thorough reorganization of the bureaus of which these men had charge.

It will recommend that the office of superintendent of free delivery, formerly held by Mr. Machen, and now filled by a postoffice inspector, be abolished.

It will criticise severely administrative acts that took place during Perry S. Heath's tenure of office, as first assistant postmaster general, but will not call Mr. Heath by name.

It will praise the work of the inspectors who have brought into the postal scandal dragnet thirty men in and out of the department, now under indictment for wrong-doing. But it will contain no word of commendation for First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, who at the beginning was largely responsible for the investigation itself.

The administration of almost the entire department will be reviewed and various recommendations for changes will be made.

It will criticise the administration of the Washington city postoffice, sustaining in large part the Tulloch charges. As a result of this Postmaster Merritt, it is now understood, will be asked to resign in spite of personal appeals to the President made by Postmaster General Payne and Charles Emory Smith, Mr. Payne's immediate predecessor in office.

The failure to mention First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne in connection with the beginning of the inquiry will be marked by Mr. Wynne's friends, who have not forgotten the prominent part he played during the first few days after the scandal became public, while he was acting postmaster general and during which time Mr. Payne was on a vacation with Secretary Moody in southern waters on the Dolphin. This omission will also be noticeable because in conversation Mr. Bristow is said to have repeatedly remarked that Mr. Wynne made it possible not only for the investigation to be made but to be made thorough.

THE LITTAUER CASE.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The text of the opinion of Attorney General Knox in the Littauer case was made public at the war department today. A considerable portion of the opinion is devoted to the question asked by Secretary Root as to whether suit should be entered against Littauer for money paid for the gloves furnished, the point hinging upon the construction of the word "advanced" in the section of the revised statutes which authorized suit "for the recovery of any such money so advanced."

The attorney general, after discussing the case in all its phases, says that it is his opinion that no part of the consideration by the government is subject to a demand for repayment.

Secretary Root asked the department of justice whether any further action is called for on the part of the government and upon this point the attorney general says:

"By any further action you mean, I presume, criminal action. There is no occasion, however, for me to determine whether the transaction called in question, and which you say is the only one wherein there is any evidence of violation of law, presents sufficient ground for a criminal prosecution under section 3782 of the revised statutes, since the statutory period of limitation within which such a prosecution could be brought elapsed more than a year ago.

more than a year ago.

No useful purpose, therefore, would be subserved by such determination. An affirmative opinion could not be followed by a vindication of the law, a negative one might be regarded as an affirmance of the validity and propriety of methods of dealing with the government in cases, where, after all, the form of the transaction is not to be so much considered as its substance."

STERN'S HEARING.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The preliminary hearing in the case of Leopold J. Stern, the Baltimore contractor accused of collusion with August W. Machen, the dismissed head of the free delivery postal service, of receiving pay for straps which he never furnished, under the contract for supplying the government with satchels for rural mail carriers, was resumed today in the police court. Stern was extradited from Chicago, where he was arrested on warrants charging false pretenses.

Postoffice Inspector Sullivan today testified that, although under the contract Stern was to furnish his own straps with the satchels, Stern told him last April that the department furnished him free with the Lamb straps, and was of the opinion then that he was to use no other strap than that furnished to him by the government. The witness said that last May Stern told him that he had been received the government to supply the straps because of the increase in the price of leather due to the Spanish war. The inspector said he had unsuccessfully searched the department's books for any letter waiving this requirement.

THE PRESIDENT'S TELEGRAM

Washington, Oct. 22.—On receipt of official advices announcing the award of the Alaskan boundary commission, President Roosevelt sent the following cablegram to Messrs. Lodge, Turner and Root, the American members of the commission:

"Congratulate you and thank you heartily on behalf of American people.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

CONSTIPATION

Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Fluttering of the Heart, Dizziness, Yellowness of the Skin, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of

Radway's Pills

will free the system of all the above named disorders. 25c per box. Druggists or by mail. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

HEADS COME OFF.

Four Removals for Complicity in Postal Frauds.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Postmaster General Payne has made the following official statement: "Michael W. Louis has been removed from the office of superintendent of the division of supplies because the recent investigation shows that he influenced the awarding of contracts for supplies to favored bidders; that he has been extravagant and wasteful in the administration of his office; and that he has paid excessive prices for supplies to favored contractors.

"Louis Kempner, superintendent, registry system, has been removed for incompetency and negligent administration; for wasteful and reckless extravagance in sending expensive manifold registration books to a large number of small fourth-class postoffices; and for violating the revenue laws by a system of petty smuggling.

"C. B. Terry, a clerk in the division of supplies, has been removed for making false affidavits, attempting to obtain money from clerks under the guise that he could influence their promotion and general inefficiency."

The postmaster general also stated that the postmaster at New York had been directed to remove Otto Weis, a clerk in the New York postoffice for collecting money from clerks to influence legislation and to procure promotions

TRADE WITH MANCHURIA

Washington, Oct. 26.—The trade of the United States with Manchuria, China, shows no perceptible change in 1902 as compared with 1901. Figures just compiled by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics show that the total imports into the port of Newchwang, the principal doorway through which Manchuria is at present supplied, amounted in 1902 to 18 million haikwan taels in value, against 17 millions in 1901 and 8 millions in 1900. The official report of the Chinese government does not specify all classes of merchandise received into Newchwang from the United States, but does specify the four principal articles—American jeans, drills, sheetings and kerosenes. The total value of these four articles of American production reported as brought into Newchwang in 1902, either coming direct from the United States or from other ports of China, was 6,118,920 haikwan taels, which at the official valuation of the haikwan tael in 1902 would make the total value in United States currency $3,854,920. (The average value of the haikwan tael during 1902 is shown by the Chinese government in its report as 63 cents.) A comparison of these four articles from the United States imported into Newchwang in 1903 with the figures for the same articles in preceding years shows that the total for 1902 was practically the same as that of 1901 and 1899, and much greater than that of 1900, or of the years preceding the year 1899.

THE INTERIOR REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The secretary of the interior has completed and forwarded to the secretary of the treasury his estimates of the appropriations necessary to conduct the affairs of the interior department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

The estimate places the total requirements for the department at $156,000,000, which is about $3,000,000 less than the appropriation for the current year. The proposed reduction will be made in the pension bureau and the Indian office. The estimate for pensions is $136,800,000, or $1,700,000 less than the appropriation made for this year. There also is a cut of $1,300,000 in the estimates for the expenses of conducting the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians is $259,695.

The reduction in the pension estimate is due to a calculation of death of pensioners made by the commissioner of pensions.

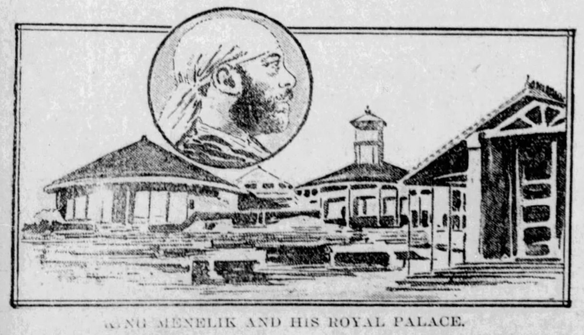
AT THE EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, Oct. 22.—While President Roosevelt designated in his proclamation calling Congress into extraordinary session only the subject of Cuban reciprocity for consideration it is reasonably certain in Washington that the senate, at least, will have the isthmian canal question brought directly to its attention. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has indicated to some of his colleagues his intention of introducing a resolution bearing upon the canal question.

He will demand consideration for the question raised, and, in the opinion of senators who have been made aware of Mr. Morgan's purpose, the senate probably will devote some time to the matter. It is pointed out that this can be done without embarrassment to the Cuban reciprocity legislation, as that legislation, under the law, must be originated by the House and be enacted first by the House. Mr. Morgan will endeavor to show that the Panama route now is beyond consideration, and he will urge that it is the duty of the President under the Spooner law, to construct the canal immediately by the Nicaraguan route.

Commissioner Sargent, of the bureau of immigration says the steerage immigration for the fiscal years shows an increase of 32 per cent, and he recommends rigid laws and inspection to raise the quality of the incoming swarms of aliens.

SKINNER READY TO START ON MISSION TO ABYSSINIA



KING MENELIK AND HIS ROYAL PALACE.

Marseilles, Oct. 24.—Robert P. Skinner, the United States consul general at Marseilles, who is about to start on a special mission to King Menelik, of Abyssinia, arrived here this week from New York via Havre. He plans to start on his Abyssinian mission early next week. He will proceed by regular steamship to Beirut from which port he will be accompanied to the capital of the Negus by a small escort of United States marines. The greatest interest is manifested in his mission in such commercial and political circles.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Lieut. Charles S. Hussey, of the navy, will command the naval detachment, including the marine guard, which will escort Consul General Skinner, on his special mission to the King of Abyssinia. Lieut. Hussey is flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Cotton, commanding the European squadron, and was recently sent from the flag ship Brooklyn at Beirut, to Jibuti, on the Gulf of Aden, to arrange for the expedition to Adis Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia, several hundred miles from the coast.

The gunboat Machias is now on her way from Port Said to Naples, whence she will take Mr. Skinner and his party to Jibuti.

A HUGE GRAFT.

Public Land Scandal Greater Than the Postal.

Washington, Oct. 24.—According to the admissions of officials of the department of the interior, made for the first time now, the investigation of the public land scandal, now going on in the states of the Pacific coast, involves the most tremendous of all government "grafts."

Persistent inquiry has developed the information that the present investigation, which has been going on over four months, is entirely independent of the Indian land scandal, and involves money-making transactions to the extent of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 and collusion between organized "grafters" and state and federal authorities in the matter of land allotments in some fifty-four forest reserves, which cover altogether 60,175,765 acres of land.

While it is generally accepted that no United States senator is being involved, it is not denied at the department that some western representatives have already been found to be suspiciously connected with these land scandals, and before the inquiry is finished some railroads and their connection with the great forest reserves may receive unpleasant mention.

The present investigation on the Pacific slope covers the administration of Binger Hermann, former commissioner of the general land office and a new member of the House from Oregon. Five years ago the forest reserves of the United States government embraced only 18,000,000 acres.

The annual report of the commissioner for the year 1902 shows that there are 54 reserves, including 60,175,765 acres, showing that over 42,000,000 acres were proclaimed during Mr. Hermann's term of office. Since this report was made a few more reserves have been added, bringing the present acreage up to about 62,000,000. The method of the "graft" has been very simple, and in large part consists of advance information by means of collusion with federal authorities in Washington and the land offices in the states concerned.

Whenever a forest reserve is proclaimed by the President, according to the general land law of congress, all persons having land allotments thereon are entitled to receive from the government a similar amount of territory outside of the forest reserves, or on what is known as the good land. The forest reserves are wild territory and the land sells at $1.25 an acre. The land outside averages between $5 and $6 an acre, so that a man finding himself in possession of territory within the forest reserves, after the boundary has been laid, is so much better off when he receives his allotment outside, according to law.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs, in his annual report to the secretary of war, reviews at length the progress made by this government in naval construction during that period. It is shown that the following additions have been made to the effective force of the navy during the year: One battleship, four monitors, twelve torpedo destroyers, one torpedo boat and seven submarine torpedo boats. The list should have been increased by two battleships and five cruisers the report states, but owing to strikes and other causes their completion was delayed. The report states that the rate of progress of vessels under construction at the present time presents some very encouraging indications for completion of many of the most important contracts, but, considered as a whole, the progress made during the last fiscal year has been unsatisfactory."

Appended to the report of Rear Admiral Bowles is a complete list of all the vessels in the navy, with elaborate data concerning em, also a summary which shows th re are 252 vessels in the navy department, built, in service, 25 building and 23 unfit for sea service. Vessels fit for service, including those under repair are as follows: First-class battleships, 10; second-class battleships, 1; armored cruisers, 2; armored ram, 1; single turret harbor defense monitors, 4; double turret monitors, 6; protected cruisers, 14; unprotected cruisers, 3; gunboats, 12; light draft gunboats, 2; composite gunboats, 2; training ship (naval academy), sheathed, 1; special class (Dolphin-Vesuvius), 2; gunboats under 500 tons, 21; torpedo boat destroyers, 6; steel torpedo boats, 29; submarine torpedo boats, 5; wooden torpedo boats 1; iron cruising vessels, steam, 5; wooden cruising vessels, wooden sailing vessels, 4; tugs, 39; auxiliary cruisers, 5; converted yachts, 23; colliers, ammunition supply ships and hospital ships, 14. The following are under construction or authorized First-class battleships, 14; armored cruisers, 8; protected cruisers, 1; gunboat great lakes ice breaker, 1; composite gunboats, 2; steel torpedo boats, 6; training ships, 2; training brig, 1; tugs, 2.

"Intelligent Service to God and to the State," was the subject of an address by President Roosevelt to the seven thousand people who attended the public open-air missionary service at Mount St. Alban's yesterday afternoon on the close of the cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey and Brigadier-General John M. Wilson. After a procession, led by the Marine band in cassocks and cottas of a choir of five hundred voices, the clergy of the diocese of Washington, the bishops of the Anglican communions in America, the opening prayers were read by Bishop Doane, of Albany. The President was introduced by Bishop Satterlee at the close of the President's address the most Rev. Enos Nuttall, archbishop of the West Indies, asked permission to say a word on behalf of the British people, speaking of the land for them, he told of the "reverence and respect" which all Englishmen feel for the President of the United States and for Theodore Roosevelt, "the man and the Christian." He declared that England welcomed the expansion of the United States into a world power, and that if President Roosevelt would visit England he would receive the greatest welcome ever extended a foreigner.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The amount of three and four per cent bonds so far received at the treasury for refund into two per cents is $7,082,300. The amount of fives received for redemption is $8,860,400.

Major Bellinger, of the quartermaster general's office, who has supervision over national cemeteries, has been informed that the remains of 163 soldiers who lost their lives in the Philippines are being brought home by the transport Sumner by the Mediterranean route and probably will arrive at New York about the middle of November.

With the object of making a memorable and impressive ceremony of the transfer from Cuba to the United States of the naval station at Guantanamo, the navy department is arranging to have Admiral Coghlan's gulf fleet assemble at that port November 10, to take part in the transfer. Admiral Barker's battleship squadron also may be represented.

The war department has authorized the construction of a guard house on the Tartar wall at Pekin, China, for the use of the soldiers stationed in that city as a legation guard. Other nations maintaining troops in Pekin have erected such buildings on the walls.

The estimates for the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, show an increase over the estimates of the previous year of about $153,000, this including about $16,000,000 for river and harbor improvements for which no estimates were submitted last year. The estimate for the military establishment which includes the pay, equipment and supplies for the army, is about $78,000,000, $200,000 less than last year.

Miss Roosevelt in Chicago.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Miss Alice Roosevelt leaves today for Chicago, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Preston Gibson, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page. Miss Roosevelt has timed her visit to Chicago so that she can visit the horse show, and word comes from the western metropolis that many festivities are being planned in her honor. She will return to Washington in time to serve as a bridesmaid at the wedding of her friend, Miss McCauley to Mr. Tuckerman, next month.

ARMENIAN LEADER SHOT

Political Assassination Committed in London.

London, Oct. 27.—Sagatel Sagouni, president of the Armenian revolutionary society in London, was murdered in the suburb of Munhead, late yesterday evening. The crime has created a sensation, as it has every appearance of being of a political character, and has been preceded by the assassinations of other leaders of branches of the same association on the continent.

Sagouni, who only returned to London yesterday, after settling up the affairs of an associate in Switzerland, who was recently assassinated by stabbing, was entering his residence when a man rushed across the road and fired four shots at Sagouni in quick succession, the first bullet entering the region of the heart. The murderer, who appeared to be a foreigner, fled. The only clues to the man in possession of the authorities are a felt hat and a silver-plated revolver, both made in New York, which he dropped in his flight.

The murdered man, who was a mining engineer, became wealthy in the Caucasus, and devoted his money to the Armenian cause. His society was entirely passive and opposed to violence, and it is thought his attitude inspired the advanced section of the Armenians with the desire for vengeance, the latter claiming that Sagouni's society devoted funds to charity which would have been better applied to violent remedies for the Armenian grievances.

Sagouni is said to have moved to England from New York early in 1902.

It is stated that Sagouni's life had been threatened on account of his participation in the exposure, by the editor of a Boston newspaper, Young Armenia, of the misappropriation of funds by a faction of the Armenian revolutionists. These men are alleged to have collected $20,000 in America in 1902, and to have put the money in their own pockets instead of pushing the propaganda for the emancipation of the Armenians, for which the money was subscribed.

Sagouni had frequently spoken of the determination of the advanced Armenian revolutionists to exterminate the leaders of the passive party, and for that reason he always carried a revolver and a dagger in self-defense. The murderer's shots last night were so rapid that Sagouni was only able to draw his revolver after the murderer had fired three times and as he turned to face his assailant Sagouni was shot near the heart and fell.

When at Dieppe, France, yesterday, on his way to England, Sagouni thought he was being shadowed by a man whose description somewhat tallies with the appearance of the murderer, who is described as being five feet three inches in height, about thirty years of age, having very long, black hair and a black moustache with long, drooping ends. A man has been arrested near King's Cross railroad station on suspicion of being the assassin of Sagouni, but he hardly answers the description.

A convention of the Armenian passivists has been in session here, and it is suggested that the opportunity was chosen by the violent faction as a favorable one for disposing of the principal leader. The murderer was noticed waiting hours for the arrest of Sagouni, and the former was apparently supplied with information concerning the latter's movements by two accomplices.

Before his death Sagouni told a friend that he did not know his assailant, but said enemies had been following him for a long time. Sagouni's friends attribute the murder to the Alfarest section of the Hentchaks or Society.

This section, headed by a man named Alfar, expelled from the society after the split in 1895, when, it is alleged, the Alfarests were paid spies from the Sultan of Turkey.

The feud become more acute, and an attack on the editor of the Boston Young Armenian occurred. A former editor of the Young Armenian, Hazarbeck, was stabbed last week at Lausanne, Switzerland, by an Alfarest.

It is said here, however, that Nazarbeak is not dead, although he was reported earlier in the day to have been killed.

The man arrested near King's Crossing station, on suspicion of being the murderer of Sagouni, has been released from custody.

SIX MEN FELL 150 FEET

Three Killed and Three Injured at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Three men were killed and three injured in an accident at the Canadian Niagara Power company's plant at Niagara Falls, Ont., early today.

Two of the dead and the injured are Italian laborers. The other dead man was George Miller, of this city. The men were being lowered into the pit of the power company, when the bucket was overturned by striking a ledge, precipitating the entirely party to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 150 feet. The injured men probably will recover.

REVOLUTION IN SANTO DOMINGO

Washington, Oct. 27.—The following bulletin was posted at the navy department today:

"Puerata Plata, Santo Domingo, is reported by Minister Powell to be in a state of revolution."

PARRY'S REPLY.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 24.—D. M. Parry, of the National Manufacturers' association, today made public a statement of 15,000 words to the questions propounded to him several months ago by the Central Labor union of Indianapolis bearing upon his attitude toward organized labor and the reasons therefore. The reply is being printed in pamphlet form. The labor question is argued generally from the standpoint of an employer. In opening Mr. Parry says:

"Under the American form of government men have a perfect right to quit their employment when they see fit. But when they once quit they have no right to interfere in any manner whatever with their former employers or with the men hired to take the places they have abandoned."

Mr. Parry attacks the socialists in the labor movement and also some of the principles of unionism which he designates as being socialistic. In speaking of the trusts Mr. Parry says they may take advantage of lack of law or poor law, but they are not to be found carrying on business with revolvers pointed at the heads of other people.

Landvoigt Resigns.

Washington, Oct. 22.—William H. Landvoigt, chief of the classification division of the postoffice department, presented his resignation to Postmaster General Payne. The resignation was requested by Mr. Payne as a result of the investigation by the inspectors of the charges growing out of the employment of Mr. Landvoigt's son in the General Manifolding company, of Franklin, Pa., which had a contract for supplying patented registry books to the department. Mr. Landvoigt was chief of the registry division of the department prior to his comparatively recent transfer to take charge of the classification work of the department.

Cotopaxi Very Active.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Oct. 27.—It is reported from Quito that a dense column of fire is visible from there emerging from the crater of the Cotopaxi volcano. The neighboring villages have not sustained any damage.

REVOLT IN PANAMA

Evidently Expected by Authorities at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Is the American government getting ready for the much talked of pro-canal revolution on the Isthmus of Panama? asks Walter Wellman, writing to the Chicago Record-Herald. From all appearances trouble of some sort is expected by the administration, and President Roosevelt is moving energetically to meet it, whether it be secession from Colombia by the Department of Panama or an outbreak in some other region bordering on the Caribbean Sea.

Evidently something is up in the waters to the south of us, but just what it may be is a state secret which is being guarded most jealously. On Saturday the auxiliary cruiser Dixie was dispatched from Philadelphia with 400 marines on board. Only a few hours before she sailed she arrived at the League Island navy yard, and the belief of everyone there, as well as those on board, was that she would remain some time to be overhauled. Her boilers and engines need repairs and a report to that effect had been sent to Washington. Despite this, orders came from Washington for the Dixie to put to sea regardless of her condition. This indicated that the Washington authorities regarded the mission of the Dixie as of too much importance to permit of delay, and that her engineers would have to manage to get along in some sort of fashion with defective boilers and engines. That this belief is justified is confirmed by the navy department, and confirmation comes more from reticence than from any direct admissions. Officials who were asked where the Dixie was going said in a vague way that it "was going somewhere in the Caribbean Sea." When asked to tell the exact destination or the precise object of sending her south at this time they refused to talk.

A high official, who is familiar with inside naval affairs, when asked to say something about the mission of the Dixie, said:

"The Dixie has been sent to the Caribbean under sealed orders, which precludes me from saying anything about her cruise or the necessity for it at this time. All that I feel at liberty to say is that marines have been sent south as a proper precaution."

"Does that mean that the administration believes that use will be found for these marines?"

"Ah, that is a leading question, and one which I do not feel at liberty to answer. All I can say is that 400 marines are a handy thing to have on hand when they are needed."

"And will they be needed immediately?"

"That is another leading question which I must decline to answer. But to have them where they are available in case they should be needed is not a bad thing, is it?"

THE DENVER'S TRIAL.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The new United States cruiser Denver, built by the Neafie & Levy company, of Philadelphia, left this harbor today for her official trial over the Cape Ann-Boon island course. The conditions were no less favorable than were those which attended the test made over the same course by the battleship Missouri yesterday.

The Denver's contract calls for a speed of sixteen knots. The trial was in charge of the same board officiating at the Missouri's trial yesterday.

Rockport, Mass., Oct. 22.—The cruiser crossed the starting line at 10:47:06 and completed the first leg at 11:10:46 as timed by observers on shore. This was estimated to indicate a speed of 16.72 knots an hour. On the next leg the cruiser surprised those watching her by her speed. She passed the mark boat at the end of the second stage at 11:33:33 or at a speed of 17.38 knots. It was clear enough today for the mark at the end of the third leg to be seen, but accurate timing was difficult. Those on shore thought the Denver passed the mark at 11:58. This would indicate a speed for the leg of 16.3 knots.

BANK ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Burton, Kas., Oct. 24.—After a determined chase and a bloody battle the men who are alleged to have looted the bank at this point, have been captured on an island in the Arkansas river.

The men give their names as James Bell, George Olson, E. H. Johnson, Thomas White and Frank Harwood. Johnson is badly wounded, being shot in the head, breast, arms and legs.

The men declare they were never in Burton, but W. L. Manly, a merchant of Burton, identifies them as the men who came into his store Thursday evening.

The alleged bandits had only $18 in their possession when searched. Parties are now going over the trail looking for the money, which is supposed to have been buried.

In the battle between two of the pursuers and three of the robbers, Friday, Harry Westmasotte, who was carrying a double barrelled shotgun, fired at the fugitives, and in addition to woundine one, knocked a revolver from his hands. Friday afternoon 150 citizens formed a posse at this point and following a trail of blood and bloody rags across a ploughed field, finally located the robbers on a wooded island in the Arkansas river, 15 miles from Burton. A party of thirty heavily armed men, led by assistant cahier of the bank, E. E. Shive, then proceeded to wade across, while the rest of the pursuers covered the island with guns and revolvers. Seeing the overwhelming odds against them, the robbers waved a white handkerchief and crawled from the sand pits they had dug and surrendered. The men give as their reason for being unable to escape, that they were afoot and were compelled to assist their wounded leader. It is thought that these men may have been the same ones that held up the eating house at McFarland recently. The description tallies with the McFarland bandits. The men claim they are iron workers from Kansas City and Joplin.

The "Family Entrance."

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The officials of the Illinois Anti-Saloon league, the Woman's Christian Temperance union and the Citizens' league have begun a crusade against the "family entrance."

The women have been slumming, and in a report to the council they say: "They masquerade as a family annex to the saloon though no families go near them. They are the kind of places any family would shun. They are the resort for disreputables of the sexes. They are the places where the young are corrupted."

Mayor Harrison has promised his assistance, and an ordinance is being framed to declare the "family entrance" illegal.

Attached Dowie's Team.

New York, Oct. 26.—An attachment was served today on Dowie's coach and team. As the vehicle was being driven past the Fifth Avenue hotel a deputy sheriff jumped on the driver's seat, served the attachment on the coachman, seized the coach and team and drove off with them. The attachment is said to be for $1,000 and was secured by Attorney Robert E. Farley, his claim being for services rendered in defending J. Luther Pierson, of White Plains, a former Zionite who was convicted for allowing his child to die without medical assistance.

New Cattle Company.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 24.—A close corporation known as the Santa Barbara Cattle company, with a capital of $100,000, has been formed here. Three hundred and fifty thousand acres of grazing land in Mexico, adjoining the territory of Arizona, have been leased, and will at once be extensively stocked. The corporation, which has been formed under the laws of Arizona, is composed of I. F. Swift, of Chicago, the millionaire packer, and R. Cameron Rogers, A. H. McKay and C. F. Ealand and Charles Fernald, all of Santa Barbara.

High Speed.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—An electric car today in the high speed experiments on the Marienfelde-Zossen line attained the speed of 130 2-5 miles per hour.

STEEL TRUST ECONOMIES

Big Iron Words in Philadelphia to Be Closed.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—The belief is general that the Poncoyd iron works of this city will be abolished by the United States Steel corporation, and the contracts for work to be performed there will be transferred to the new bridge works being erected near Pittsburg. Within a few weeks various branches of the concern have been closed, and the employes laid off indefinitely, nearly 1,000 men of the normal force of 2,000 having been thrown out of work thus far. The 20-inch rolling mills shut down on Saturday, and the 19-inch and 12-inch mills will stop next Saturday. Three furnaces, perhaps four will also be closed. The steel rolling mill, it is reported, will be closed a little later. At the end of this week the number of men thrown out of employment will be fully 1,500.

ALLEGE FRAUD IN FOREST RESERVE

Salida, Col., Oct. 27.—At a mass meeting of citizens of this, Chafee county, resolutions have been adopted protesting against the general land office at Washington setting aside public lands adjacent to this city as a part of the San Isabell forest reserve. The tract in question is rich mineral and agricultural land and the charge is made that private interests are seeking to have the land reserved to their own gain.

SECOND TRIAL OF WALKING DELEGATE

New York, Oct. 27.—The trial of Sam Parks, the walking delegate, on a charge of extorting $500 from Louis Schmidt in connection with the Tiffany studios, was resumed today with the examination of talesmen. Parks seemed to be in a particularly ugly mood today and cursed the newspaper men sitting near him.

Mr. Weiler, a cotton goods dealer, and David R. Balster, a retired contractor, were accepted as the seventh and eighth jurors.

SECRETARY SHAW'S SPEECH

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22.—Before an audience of 2,000 people, Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, last night delivered his third and last speech in the Kentucky campaign. Mr. Shaw paid special attention to the money question and referred briefly to a recent utterance of Wm. J. Bryan indicating that the silver question would have a prominent place in the Democratic platform.

Referring to the money question, Secretary Shaw said:

"The Democratic party won the campaign of 1892 upon the issue of high living expenses. But that issue could not be used in 1896, and so, looking for an issue with which to win a campaign the Democratic party adopted the issue of the Populist party. They said it was Democratic. It was not; it was Populistic. They said it was Jacksonian. It was not. Jackson was a gold standard man. They said it was Jeffersonian. It was not. Jefferson is on record as favoring the single gold standard. But they made the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 the issue, and on that issue the case was tried. That issue was reaffirmed in 1900, and has not been disavowed. It has not been apologized for. It is now an issue tendered by the Democratic party today as much as it was in 1896. The fact that it has fewer friends does not exempt it from consideration. In addition the great leader of the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan, now as then, more influential in the councils of his party than any other man, recently declared that some phase of the silver issue would be the paramount issue in the near future."

The Mosely Commission.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 24.—The Mosely educational commission has arranged to visit New Haven on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Dr. Thomas Barclay, chairman of the British chamber of commerce of Paris, who is one of the commission, will address the faculty and students of Yale on Tuesday on the subject of a general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and this country. Dr. Barclay was one of those most active in promoting the negotiations for the similar treaty recently made between Great Britain and France.

The two sons of Mr. Barclay have been placed in the Hopkins Grammar school in this city, and will enter Yale next year.

The Upper Mississippi.

Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 23.—The convention of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement association closed here with the adoption of a memorial to be presented to congress asking an appropriat on of $15,000,000 for the improvement of the upper Mississipi in the shape of a six foot channel at all seasons of the year, from St. Paul to the mouth of the Ohio.

Took Typhoid Bacilli.

London, Oct 24.—The London Lancet reports that a nurse at one of the French hospitals, has just tried a new way of committing suicide, viz., by swallowing two tubes of Eberth's pure culture of typhoid bacillus. On the third day the nurse had a headache, but no fever. Several rose spots were visible on the eighth day.

The short duration of the period of incubation is explained by the large number of bacilli introduced at one time. It proved to be a very severe attack of typhoid fever, but apparently not fatal.

Turkey Considers Demands.

Constantinople, Oct. 27.—The council of ministers has appointed a commission to consider the Austro-Russian demands and to ascertain the attitude of the other powers on the subject

Mrs. Spurgeon Dead.

London, Oct. 22.—The widow of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, the noted preacher, who died January 31, 1892, died today.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Oct. 24.—Bradstreet's says today:

The week's developments have favored an increase in the conservatism which has ruled in many lines for some time. Buying is not so confident, and smaller quantities are taken than a year ago at this time. Actual needs, which, after all, are large, and not speculative feelings, dominate demand. Good and poor reports combine to give an appearance of irregularity to general trade as a whole. Railway gross earnings are more moderate than earlier in the year, but still report good gains in the volume of traffic over a year ago. Car shortages are not complained of much outside the lumber trade. Seasonable shutdowns of outside work on railway improvements, suspensions of iron furnaces and copper, coal and iron ore mines have rendered many thousands of persons idle. On the other hand, the long standing curtailment of cotton mills is becoming a thing of the past, and some shutdown steel mills have resumed.

The grocery trade is apparently active the country over, with coffees showing most price strength. The shoe trade, too, is active, though mild weather curtails demand in some sections. Colder weather is needed to stimulate retail demand for dry goods and heavy clothing. Holiday goods are opening well, and the outlook is regarded as favorable for this line. Woolens are in smaller demand than expected, while a slight gain is noted in clothing. Mild weather affects the fur trade. Rather more is doing in hardware and the building trades are working into better condition.

The iron and steel trades do not show much, if any change. Prices are weak. Pig iron sales are of small lots to fill hand to mouth demand, and talk of a 40 per cent instead of a 25 per cent cut in furnace production is heard. In financial lines more relative strength is noted, but demand here is quiet without affecting quotations as seriously as in cruder forms. There are signs of a reawakening interest in export trade.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Oct. 27.—Heavy selling of December wheat at St. Louis because of the establishment of a marginal price of 87 cents on that option and talk of bank troubles there, coupled with considerable other bear news, caused a severe slump in wheat prices here today, the market closing 7/8 to 1c under yesterday. Trade was fairly active. Less anxiety on account of the far eastern situation, combined with favorable weather for the movement of wheat and easier opening cables, gave the market an easier feeling at the opening. Receipts were fairly liberal and at noon prices were 3/4 to 1 1/2c lower. Cables closed strong and foreign news came strong, and prices stiffened noticeably for a short time, when further realizing caused another slump which lasted until the close. A good export business from the seaboard was a feature of the day's news. New York reported 100 loads of wheat taken and Duluth reporting good sales amounting to about 25 loads. The demand for cash today was light. Primary market receipts were small today considering the ideal weather for movement, being only 1,229,000 bushels, against 1,354,000 a week ago and 1,960,000 a year ago. Shipments, 679,0000, against 632,000 and 568,000.

Corn closed steady 1/2c higher for the cash, and 1/4c lower for May, with December unchanged. Lower cables, the good weather, further reports from Illinois of poor corn conditions and a moderate export business, New York reporting 14 loads taken, were the corn features. Trade was light. About noon December touched 43 3/4c, but recovered shortly afterwards. The market opened easier, in sympathy with wheat. The weather map showed no rain anywhere, with temperatures lower but seasonable. Primary receipts today were 701,000 bushels, against 778,400 a week ago, and 1,000 a year ago. Shipments, 368,000 bushels, against 116,400 a week ago and 94,0000 a year ago.

Oats closed easier, declining sympathetically with the other grains. Trade was quiet. The market opened easier, but were no news features of importance. Offerings were fair, but there was only a light demand. The market had lost about 1/2c at noon, and held about steady at this figure until the close.

Rye—No. 2, 58c; No. 3, 56c.

Trade in clover seed today was quiet. The market closed a shade lower for futures and low grades. Receipts continue liberal, 1,430 bags being received today, against 900 a year ago. There were no shipments.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Oct. 27 Close.	Oct. 26 Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	86¾	86¾	85½	85½	86½
Dec	87	87¾	86	86¼	87¼
May	86	86	85¼	85¼	86¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	47¾	47½
Dec	43¾	....	....	43¾	43¾
May	43	....	....	43	43¼
Oats—					
Cash	38	38	37½	37½	38
Dec	37½	37¾	37	37	37½
May	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37¼	37⅝
Clover Seed—					
Oct	$6.50	$6.50	$6.47½	$6.47½	$6.52½
Dec	6.52½	6.55	6.52½	6.52½	6.57½
Jan	6.55	....	....	6.55	6.60
Feb	6.60	6.60	6.57½	6.57½	6.62½
Mch	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.60	6.65
Rye—No 2, 58c.					
Timothy—Prime, $1.40.					
Alsike—Prime, $6.60.					

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec	81¼	81¾	80¾	80¾	81¾
May	80	80	78¾	79	79¾
Oct	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	82½
Corn—					
Dec	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	44¼
May	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	43
Oct	....	....	....	43⅜	43⅝
Oats—					
Dec	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	36¼
May	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36½	36⅝
Oct	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36¼	36¼

NEW YORK.